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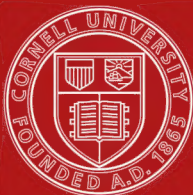
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Sigma Phi Beta Alpha Chi Omega



Alpha Gamma Delta



Phi Kappa Phi

The
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Handbook

BY
IDA SHAW MARTIN
A. B.

SIXTH EDITION
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By

IDA SHAW MARTIN

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Preface to the Sixth Edition

In general plan the present edition follows that used in the five preceding issues. More emphasis, however, has been laid on the essential difference between the two classes of collegiate sororities, the "literary" and the "professional." In the former group are placed all those that confine their charter grants to institutions of the "cultural" type, while under the second heading are listed such as are found in institutions or university schools that train students for some profession.

The "literary" sororities have been further subdivided. The first division, called the Congress Class, includes all sororities on the roll of the National Panhellenic Congress. In the second, or Junior Class, are grouped all other literary sororities previously listed in the Handbook and still in existence. The term "Junior" has been selected in preference to any other, because most of the sororities in this class are expecting to restrict charter grants to Junior Colleges, i. e., to institutions doing two years' bona fide college work. The "professional" sororities fall quite naturally into five subdivisions—legal, medical, musical, osteopathic and pedagogical.

The two plates of sorority badges are new, and were made possible through the kindly assistance of individuals or the courteous coöperation of the following jewelry firms,—D. L.

Auld Co. of Columbus, O., L. G. Balfour Co. of Attleboro, Mass., Burr, Patterson and Co. of Detroit, Bunde, Upmeyer Company of Milwaukee, A. H. Fetting Co. of Baltimore, Hoover and Smith Co. of Philadelphia, O. C. Lanphear of Galesburg, Ill., Miller Jewelry Co. of Cincinnati, J. F. Newman of New York, Edward Roehm of Detroit, and Wright, Kay and Co. of Detroit.

IDA SHAW MARTIN.
(Mrs. Wm. Holmes Martin.)

5 Cobden St.,
Roxbury, Mass.
January 1, 1918.

CHAPTER I

The Higher Education of Women

To the popular mind the higher education of women is synonymous with a college education. Strictly speaking the term covers a wider field and includes professional as well as collegiate training. The college girl is probably quite familiar with the four types of institutions at which the alumnae of secondary schools may continue their education, viz., the coeducational college, the independent college, the affiliated college and the coördinate college.

Coeducation is the popular and prevailing system of college education in the United States. About sixty per cent of the six hundred colleges in the country are coeducational, while there are less than twenty independent colleges of high grade, seven affiliated colleges and about the same number of coördinate colleges. To understand the reasons for this characteristic feature as a well-defined policy in our system of education, we must turn back the pages of our country's history.

The close of the revolution found the American States independent, but not united. The country was without a head and Congress without power. There was distress and discontent on all sides, for business was at a standstill and the country was in danger of dropping to pieces. A fortunate circumstance at this critical period was the common interest

that seven of the thirteen states had in the great Northwest Territory. The people were buoyed up by the hope that these states would release their claims and by transferring their interests to the national government would furnish Congress with the means to pay off the war debt. This generosity was of far-reaching significance in its influence upon education in the Western States. The thirteen original colonies had copied closely the educational systems of the Old World, particularly those of England. The great Northwest Territory was sparsely settled and education was at best embryonic. An ordinance passed in 1787 by the Continental Congress provided for the government of this vast section and specified that there should be a reservation in every township for the maintenance of public schools. This was later interpreted as providing also for the reservation of lands for university endowment. In this way the future of the state university was assured. At the time this ordinance was passed, however, there was no thought in the minds of the legislators that a strong impulse was given to the higher education of women. The daughters of colonial homes were busy with baking and brewing, with spinning and weaving, with the manifold household duties for which no labor-saving devices had yet been invented. Even the daughters of the well-to-do had little time or interest for any education save such superficial knowledge as might be acquired at the fashionable finishing school.

The half century following the Revolution was noteworthy for the establishment of district schools and academies, and for the awakening of new ideas concerning the education of

girls. The year 1830, when the first locomotive was built, is an epoch-marking date in the history of the United States and no less so in the history of the higher education for women. The building of railroads and the consequent growth of cities was followed by a great revival in educational interests, resulting in state supervision and the opening of high and normal schools for girls. The years immediately following witnessed the transfer of many industries from the home to the factory and deprived women of their usual occupations, leaving them a large measure of leisure.

It is not to conservative New England, so lavish with her gifts to her sons, but to pioneer Ohio that we must look for the beginning of college education for women. Oberlin College, opened in 1833 as the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, but not chartered as a college until 1850, was the first institution to offer advanced courses to women as well as men. In 1836 Mary Lyon secured a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature for Mount Holyoke Seminary, which though it did not pretend to offer collegiate courses yet stood firm for serious work and high standards. Wesleyan College, incorporated by the Legislature of Georgia and opened in 1839, was the first woman's college to receive a charter from any state, and was one of a number of schools opened about this same time in the South for the higher education of women. Galesburg, Ill., is worthy of mention as having had enterprise enough to support two colleges, Knox and Lombard, both of which admitted women practically from the beginning, the former in 1845, the latter in 1851. In 1853 Antioch College in Ohio was opened under the presidency of Horace Mann and admitted

men and women on equal terms. Elmira College, established in 1855 by the Presbyterian Synod, was the first woman's college in the north to receive a charter. The state universities of Iowa and Utah, opened respectively in 1847 and 1850, admitted women from the first. A few institutions under religious control in the Middle West, bearing the name of college, but doing work little higher than the best secondary schools of the present time, were induced to admit women as the result of these experiments. Except, however, in the districts, where the influence of these pioneer schools was felt, little marked progress was made. Women were still the slaves of tradition.

Strangely enough it is to the Civil War that we must look for the complete emancipation of women educationally. The continuous fighting during the four years of the war and the consequent drafts upon the Northern states for soldiers drained this section of its men and led to the employment of women as teachers in the secondary schools. This arrangement, at first considered only temporary, proved to be permanent, and thinking men soon realized that the much debated question of higher education for women had become a matter of expediency. In this time of immediate need what was more natural than that the people should demand that existing colleges hitherto sacred to men should open their doors to women? The well-endowed universities made a strong stand against what they considered an intrusion. They claimed that they did this from a sense of duty to the past, to the founders and givers of endowments. The state universities, however, could make no such plea. Their endowments came from state or

federal government without restriction as to sex, and the people failed to see the need of establishing separate colleges for women when the state universities were already in existence. Before long their doors, willingly or unwillingly, swung open to maid as well as man,—Kansas in 1866, Indiana and Wisconsin in 1867, California in 1868, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska in 1869, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio in 1870. The opening of the University of Michigan to women was in direct opposition to the wishes of the faculty upon demand from the state legislature and is interesting as showing the sentiment of the people. All state universities organized since 1871 have admitted women from the first.

Conditions in the states along the Atlantic seaboard were very different. There were no state universities and the famous colleges already established refused to admit women. Certain concessions, to be sure, have been made after prolonged agitation, as in the case of Radcliffe, opened as Harvard Annex in 1879, incorporated as a college for women in 1894 and granting its own degrees, where the instruction is given by members of the Harvard faculty and the diplomas countersigned by the President of Harvard University as a guarantee that the degrees are equivalent to the corresponding degrees given by the university; again in the case of Barnard, opened in 1889 and incorporated in 1900 as an undergraduate woman's college of Columbia University, where the instruction is given entirely by professors appointed by university trustees and assigned to service in Barnard, where the A.B. degree is granted by the university and women who have taken their first degree are admitted to Columbia on the same terms as

men, and lastly, in the case of the Woman's College of Brown University, established as a regular department in 1897, though women were admitted informally as early as 1892. These concessions grudgingly given turned many promising young women, who resented this attitude of what they considered selfish monopoly, to the independent colleges for women and resulted in the marked and vigorous growth of these institutions in the East. Four of these, Vassar, Wells, Wellesley and Smith, were chartered within a period of ten years, and were soon followed by Bryn Mawr, Goucher and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. Mt. Holyoke, Hollins and Wheaton grew out of famous seminaries. Rockford College in Illinois, opened as a seminary in 1849, chartered as a college in 1892, and still retaining a preparatory department, and Mills College in California, opened as a seminary in 1865, chartered as a college in 1885, are the only examples of independent colleges of A rank for women in the vast section devoted to coeducation. By their smallness they bear eloquent testimony to the popular demand for coeducation.

Newcomb College at New Orleans, opened in 1886 and affiliated with Tulane University, but entirely distinct as regards its location and faculty, and Florida College for Women, opened in 1905 as an affiliated college of the state university, which had become coeducational in 1888, are examples of the old-time Southern prejudice. The abandonment of coeducation at Western Reserve University in 1888 after a trial of sixteen years and the establishment of a co-ordinate college for women under the university charter re-

sulted from a decision of the trustees to call the college back to its original purpose, to educate men only, a decision which seemed the wisest solution of the difficulties growing out of an attempt to engraft coeducation upon an institution modeled after New England ideas. The decision of the trustees of Wesleyan University to limit the number of women admitted in any one year to twenty per cent. of the whole number of students enrolled in the preceding year and their later acknowledgment of defeat when they voted to admit no women after the class of 1913, may be taken as another instance of the futility of the attempt to introduce coeducation at a New England college. The segregation policy of Chicago University, adopted by the trustees in October, 1902, whereby separate instruction is provided as far as possible for men and women during the freshman and sophomore years, was explained by President Harper as due in a large measure to the proximity of the university to a great metropolis and the increasing enrolment of young women students. The decision of the trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr. University to limit the number of women students to five hundred at any time is, according to President Jordan, in harmony with the founder's purpose. Adelphi College, after sixteen years of coeducation, solved its own particular problem in 1912 by becoming a woman's college.

The aim of the trustees of Middlebury College in establishing a coördinate institution in 1903 after twenty years of coeducation and the complete separation of the two in the required work of the first two years is said to be due to a

desire to make suitable and adequate provision for the culture and intellectual training of young women, to enable them to enjoy a more distinct social life while in college and to provide for them an independent system of honors and prizes. The College for Women opened at Bucknell University in 1905, though at present only a hall of residence, since very little instruction is given separately, is nevertheless the beginning of a definite plan for separation. The system of coördination in vogue for some years at Colby and the more recent decision to introduce separation in chapel exercises are the first steps toward the establishment of an affiliated college for women. The opening of Jackson college for women in 1910, after an experience of eighteen years with coeducation at Tufts, came as no surprise to the college world of New England. The coördinate college seems to be the accepted solution of the vexatious problem of providing collegiate instruction for women in connection with well-established colleges for men.

CHAPTER II

The Evolution of the SorORITY System

The year 1776, remarkable in the annals of history as witnessing the beginning of a mighty nation through the union of thirteen colonies, a union that was to stand preëminently for the brotherhood of man, saw also the foundations laid for another union, another brotherhood, that, like its prototype, was destined to grow into a mighty power. On the fifth of December, the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. This was the first of the secret Greek-letter Societies and therefore the parent of the modern fraternity system, which has become so large a factor in the college life of the United States.

The originators of Phi Beta Kappa made early provision for charter grants to other colleges, yet nearly half a century passed before its roll numbered five chapters and before another Greek-letter society was founded. Colleges were few and scattered, the country in the throes of a great war. The colleges established prior to the Revolution were but nine in number, Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1693), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), King's now Columbia (1754), Pennsylvania (1757), Rutgers (1763), Brown (1764) and Dartmouth (1770). No small proportion of their endowment had come from the mother country, but the Declaration of

Independence naturally put an end to donations from England and crippled the resources of existing colleges. The period of business depression immediately following the close of the war, the general instability of the government, the continued difficulties with England resulting in the War of 1812, were not conducive to ease of mind or educational progress.

The years from 1821 to 1837, however, found the country in a flourishing condition. The United States had demonstrated on land and sea its right to be considered a world power. Its credit was good, its people prosperous. The tremendous impulse given to trade and immigration by the use of steam as a motive power, the rapid development of the country owing to the construction of state roads and artificial waterways, the mighty stimulus afforded public thought by the daily appearance of the penny newspaper, the great awakening of interest in popular education as a result of the heroic labors of Horace Mann in Massachusetts and of Henry Barnard in New York, had produced a nation that was alert and enterprising. It was but natural that these same years of peace, prosperity and progress should witness the establishment of many new colleges as well as a great increase in matriculation at the older institutions.

While a college is small it is possible for every student to know intimately all the others and to be in close touch with the different members of the faculty, but as the numbers increase the personal relation between professor and student is eliminated more and more, and the undergraduates are forced to find sympathetic companionship in a small group of classmates. So long as a boy is conscious of sympathy and in-

terest on the part of the family in himself, his hopes, his plans, his ambitions, he will seek no further, but the moment he has lost faith in those of his own household he will go elsewhere in search of the perfect understanding that his nature craves. The American professor is a boy at heart, he understands young men, but the pressure of work is severe both in and out of the classroom and there is a limit to human possibilities, to human endurance. The crowded classroom, the ascetic dormitory, the cheerless boarding house gave birth to the fraternity. They have given birth to worse impulses, but to no better. That the fraternity became a college society instead of a more limited organization, that it eventually included members from all undergraduate classes instead of being restricted to those of one particular year is a tribute to the democratic spirit and magnanimity of the American college student.

The need and attractiveness of these organizations is attested to by the fact that fourteen vigorous fraternities were founded at Northern colleges within the next quarter century, —Kappa Alpha, 1825, Sigma Phi, 1827, Delta Phi, 1827, all three at Union, Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton, 1832, Psi Upsilon, Union, 1833, Delta Upsilon, Williams, 1834, Beta Theta Pi, Miami, 1839, Chi Psi, Union, 1841, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale, 1844, Delta Psi, Columbia, 1847, Zeta Psi, New York University, 1847, Phi Gamma Delta, Jefferson, 1848, Theta Delta Chi, Union, 1848, Phi Delta Theta, Miami, 1848. Alpha Sigma Phi, Yale, 1845, was also established during this period, but did not enter upon a career of extension until rather recently. The period from 1850 to the Civil War was an era of insta-

bility, yet six new fraternities came into existence, four in the North and two in the South,—Phi Kappa Sigma, Pennsylvania, 1850, Phi Kappa Psi, Jefferson, 1852, Chi Phi, Princeton, 1854, which lays claim to being a revival of a similarly named society established at the same college thirty years before, Sigma Chi, Miami, 1855, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alabama, 1856, Delta Tau Delta, Bethany, 1859. The five years immediately following the close of the Civil War are remarkable as giving birth to five fraternities and those all founded in Virginia,—Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Military Institute, 1865, Kappa Alpha (Southern Order), Washington and Lee, 1865, Pi Kappa Alpha, University of Virginia, 1868, Sigma Nu, Virginia Military Institute, 1869, Kappa Sigma, University of Virginia, 1869. These twenty-five fraternities, together with one other, Phi Sigma Kappa, founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1873, had the field practically to themselves for more than thirty years, but the twentieth century is giving evidence of renewed activity in founding fraternities, for the year 1901 alone gave birth to two new societies that have made a place for themselves already, Sigma Phi Epsilon, established at Richmond, and Delta Sigma Phi, founded at the College of the City of New York. Alpha Chi Rho, founded at Trinity College, also came into prominence about this same time. Theta Chi, after nearly half a century as a local at Norwich University, felt the call to expand in 1903 and has since then been growing steadily.

When opportunities for collegiate training became a possibility for women it was but natural, especially in the coeducational institutions, that college girls should be anxious to

enjoy the manifest advantages that membership in these secret organizations secured. It was not surprising, then, to find that one-third of the existing sororities were founded at co-educational colleges within three years after the admission of women. The first secret society for women, so far as is known, was the Adelphean, founded at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1851, which changed its name to Alpha Delta Phi Sorority in 1905. A similar sorority, established in 1852 as the Philomathean, became Phi Mu and a national in 1904. Both were suspended for a few years during the Civil War owing to the closing of the institution, but were kept alive through the efforts of resident members. Another society, founded in 1856, and interesting historically as probably the first one composed of women to bear a Greek name was Chi Theta Delta, which existed for several years at the Troy Female Seminary and which was instituted by delegations from the Rensselaer and Union chapters of Theta Delta Chi. The oldest secret organization to enjoy an uninterrupted existence up to the present day was Kappa Sigma, founded at Elmira College in 1856. This was followed ten years later by Phi Mu at the same college. Neither of these societies began life with Greek names, but the change was made very early in their history. [The first national organization, or sorority, was the I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867, and known since 1888 as Pi Beta Phi. The first sorority to bear a Greek name was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in 1870. The establishment of Kappa Kappa Gamma in this same year at Monmouth College, of Alpha Phi at Syracuse University in 1872, of Delta Gamma at Louis Institute,—a

boarding school for girls at Oxford, Miss., the seat of the State University, in January, 1874, of Gamma Phi Beta at Syracuse University and of Sigma Kappa at Colby College in November of that same year, of Phi Sigma and Zeta Alpha at Wellesley in 1876, shows how simultaneous and spontaneous was the development of the fraternity idea among college women in different sections of the country. There is no doubt that numerous similar organizations existed in other colleges, for sorority records show a number of instances where such societies applied for charters and became enrolled as chapters of the more vigorous orders. The phenomenal growth of the latter and the rise of the more recent sororities can be readily accounted for by the rapid increase in matriculation.

Of the fourteen Greek-letter societies established prior to 1880 and in existence today, all but three, Kappa Sigma and Phi Mu of Elmira and Zeta Alpha of Wellesley have established chapters, but only four, the I. C. Sorosis, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma were anything more than local organizations at that date. Alpha Phi established its second chapter at Northwestern in 1881, Gamma Phi Beta placed its second at the University of Michigan in 1882. Phi Sigma organized a branch at Wesleyan University in 1893, but this became extinct after an existence of ten years. Sigma Kappa waited nearly thirty years before granting its first charter to petitioners at Boston University in 1904. Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Mu remained locals for more than half a century. The fact that barely twenty chapters established between 1870 and 1880 have had an unbroken existence is a striking proof of the general disfavor with which

the higher education of women was regarded in its experimental stage. The establishment of sixty-three vigorous chapters during the next decade shows conclusively that the experiment was a success and that the sorority idea was becoming firmly entrenched. The granting of sixty charters to college petitioners between 1890 and 1900 bears testimony to the growing popularity of collegiate training for women. The fact that over two hundred college chapters were established within the last decade and that many new sororities have come into prominence within that same period would indicate that the twentieth century is extending the heartiest kind of welcome to the sorority as well as to the college girl.

One interesting phase in the evolution of the system has been the organization of special sororities by musical and medical students. Though by no means affecting such large numbers of matriculates, they are solving the same problems that confront the literary sororities, especially along the line of providing opportunities for the growth of congenial friendships. The simple social life that these organizations make a possibility is a great boon to those who are in a measure shut out from active participation in the general college life that centers about the academic departments of the large universities.

Extension

Approximately speaking the number of men enrolled in the colleges of the United States is twice that of the women. Exclusive of professional societies, which have no real bearing on the case in point, the fraternities are twice as numerous as the

sororities. When, however, it comes to a question of the relative number of chapters, statistics show that there are three fraternity chapters to every sorority chapter, even when local societies at the women's colleges that are unfriendly to the national sorority idea are counted in the total number. The natural inference would be that the sorority is not so popular with college women as the fraternity is with college men. Anyone, however, who knows how many local societies have petitions before the sororities is aware how very far from true such an inference would be. A certain proportion of these petitions, to be sure, has come from colleges which have not reached the standards set by the leading universities of the country and which, therefore, will fail to meet the first requirements of the largest and most popular sororities, but, even when these applications are omitted from the list, enough remain so that it would not be a very difficult matter for the sororities to double their chapter rolls by accession from colleges that have been admitted by common consent to be eligible to consideration.

Few locals have the courage to become the nucleus of a national organization, but prefer to wait anywhere from two to ten years for recognition from some well-known sorority. They reason that while they stand alone they have only themselves to consider, whereas if they were to place chapters of their own organization in other colleges, they would lose the local prestige that comes from having a petition before a famous sorority and would have to meet their rivals as a chapter of a weak society. Confident of securing the coveted charter by patience and persistency and of acquiring, thereby,

the reputation that would come to them as a branch of some famous order, they continue to keep their petition before the sorority of their choice, even after they have been assured repeatedly of the impossibility of a charter grant and have been advised to apply elsewhere. Deference to the wishes of their alumnae and consideration for their own immediate welfare in the matter of rushing determine to a large degree their attitude in this matter.

There is probably no sorority that has not cherished, at some time in its career, the idea of entering the famous independent colleges for women. The high standards, the large enrolment, two things that mean plenty of good sorority material, have always proved very attractive to organizations that, like Phi Beta Kappa, are anxious to have their chapter rolls stand for the best in education. Two prominent independent colleges, Goucher and Randolph-Macon, and several of the affiliated colleges, Barnard, Jackson, Middlebury, and Newcomb admit national sororities, but up to the present time the big colleges, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley, and several smaller ones, as well as one affiliated, Western Reserve, are closed to these organizations, though a number have local secret societies. This condition of affairs is in part due to faculty decision and in part to student indifference. When local secret societies are fostered, there is a feeling perhaps on the part of the administration that this particular kind of organization adds a bit of local color, creates an *esprit de corps*, gives a certain personnel to the college. There is a feeling, too, that the national sorority, by demanding allegiance, requiring dues, publishing magazines and hold-

ing conventions, may weaken the interest in the alma mater. This is a fallacy. The sororities always do arouse interest in other colleges and in the whole movement for the higher education of women, in the problems that confront college girls, problems that faculties have not solved and are not solving, that college girls alone can solve, but they do not weaken any student's interest in her own college. When she meets her sisters from other universities, be it at convention or in the alumnae association, in public or in private, she knows she is always looked upon as a type of her alma mater, and she is more than anxious by conversation and deportment to show her college in a creditable light. From various sources she learns what other colleges are doing along certain lines, what new inspirations have come to do better and broader work, and she returns to her own chapter, to her own college, to praise where praise is due and where censure or improvement is needed, to seek through her own chapter and rival chapters to effect the necessary reforms. To believe there is only one college in the world, that this college is above reproach and incapable of improvement, is snobbishness. To see weaknesses in one's alma mater, to strengthen it by every means within one's power, to guard its interests jealously, this is loyalty. No one is so genuinely or so generously interested in her college as the sorority girl, no one has the opportunities that the sorority girl has to compare her own college with others. There may be a few colleges, having chapters of the national sororities, that seem lacking in college spirit, but a close investigation will show that this lack is not due to the presence of the fraternities, but to other causes.

A university located in the heart of a large city finds it very difficult to inspire the same amount of college spirit that is secured with slight effort in a much smaller college situated in a village. The city university draws its students to a large extent from the towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. The marked improvements recently made in the matter of cheap and quick transit render it possible for many of the students to live at home during their entire college course. The hurried entrance upon the work of the day, the hasty exit after recitations in order to catch a train, the absence of dormitories, the lack of suitable boarding places in the congested districts of a large metropolis for the few who are forced to find temporary lodgment, the distractions and fascinations of a large city, the general indifference of the greater part of the citizens, are all potent agencies that work constantly against any very strong growth of college spirit. These same elements make it exceedingly difficult for the city university to have a satisfactory social life, always a great help in the development of a strong *esprit de corps*. Sorority life under these conditions is not without its drawbacks. Evening chapter meetings are entirely out of the question and those in the afternoon can seldom be arranged so as not to interfere with train schedules or the convenience of those members whose recitations are all in the morning.

The college or university in the small town, on the other hand, fills the whole horizon for students, faculty, property owners and tradesmen and there is a marked local pride taken in everything that interests the students. They are people of importance in the village because of their association with

the college, and since everybody thinks there is but one college in the whole world, they begin to think so too and develop immediately a very proper and lasting interest in their alma mater. With dormitories, halls of residence, fraternity and sorority houses on or near the campus, with boarding places and faculty houses within easy reach, it is possible for such a college to have a very delightful social life and to foster all sorts of student enterprises. Under such conditions fraternity and sorority life comes very near to being ideal, an interest that is second only to that felt for the college itself.

Those who have studied deeply into fraternity conditions understand how very difficult it is to build up strong chapters in colleges that have no dormitory system or that have an enormous enrolment. One city, Cambridge, the home of Radcliffe and Harvard, will furnish illustration for both of these points. Radcliffe, with very little dormitory accommodation, draws its students largely from nearby cities and towns, and so much time is consumed in transit between the home and the college there is practically none left for the fostering of the life-long friendships that are such a valuable product of community life. Harvard, on the other hand, with its hundreds of students, its numerous dormitories, its almost inexhaustible supply of boarding houses, has never been found favorable ground for the planting of fraternity chapters. A very few do exist, but they are hampered by many difficulties. In the first place the city, its near neighbor, Boston, and the college itself offer unlimited attractions, so the fraternity finds few opportunities to fill spare moments with interest. Again, with the large entering classes and the elective system

governing studies, there is but slight class cohesion and very little chance for upperclass people to become well acquainted with the freshmen. Similar conditions exist at Yale with very similar results.

It is thought by many sorority leaders that the large colleges for women would present the same problems as Harvard and Yale. The life of these institutions is already very complex. Every minute of a girl's spare time, every cent of her allowance, is spoken for many times over. The freshman class, moreover, by reason of its large enrolment would present innumerable difficulties in any attempt to become acquainted with the individual members or to study them with a view to discovering their possibilities as good sorority material. Elections would necessarily have to be postponed and as a result the chapter would tend to become a class society as did Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi at Yale, and toward which condition the local societies at Wellesley, Smith and Mt. Holyoke are surely tending. It remains for the future to show whether the great numbers at present unprovided for by these local clubs will establish similar organizations or appeal to the sororities for charters. New local societies, to be sure, would lack the prestige that the older ones have and which the sororities could furnish. The all important question, of course, with the sororities will be whether the large class society would be favorable to the best development of the sorority idea and ideal. (The sorority idea means close friendship fostered by long association in common interests. The sorority ideal is the symmetrically de-

large classes pose a
problem for develop-
ment



veloped woman, the result of close confidences and lasting friendships with a few congenial spirits.

A generation ago the sororities would have been glad to enter these colleges and succeeding years would have seen the number of chapters keeping pace with the increase in matriculation. Today any well-known sorority would think twice before entering, even though assured of a hearty welcome on the part of the administration.

Standards

The Inter-Sorority Conference of 1905 defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all of them at institutions of collegiate rank. No definition of "collegiate rank" was attempted by the Conference and indeed there is no organization whose decision could be taken as official and final. Inasmuch as the United States exercises no federal control over the schools of the country, there is no national system of education and no national board of education to determine what particular kind or amount of work shall constitute a college or university. In the Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, the United States Commissioner of Education groups all universities, colleges and technological schools, without any attempt at classification. There is much interesting information to be gleaned from these reports concerning the valuation of the real estate and apparatus of the different colleges and concerning the registration and faculty, but little to show that some of the six hundred are doing higher grade work than others. It is left to the student of college data to make his own deductions and the most natural inference

is that a large endowment, a large corps of professors, a large registration, mean high standards, but conclusions from these premises alone are not necessarily correct.

In 1911, to be sure, a sincere effort was made by the United States Bureau of Education to give the public some idea of the relative standing of the various colleges on its list. Four tentative groups were made, following a decision based on equipment, and on the amount, quality and kind of work done. The classification, however, called forth such a storm of opposition from faculties and trustees, whose institutions were rated lower than they deemed fair, that the plan had to be abandoned. The Bureau has since announced that for the present the classification of educational institutions has been suspended. For some time at least it will still devolve, as in the past, upon privately organized associations to set the collegiate standards for the country.

One organization that has done much to determine what the bachelor's degree should stand for is the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This was founded at Boston in November, 1881, by seventeen college women, representing eight colleges, in the hope of uniting the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work. Later by reason of the limitations placed upon admission, it came to be recognized as standing for the maintenance of high standards of education. No college applying for membership in the body corporate is examined unless it has fifty women graduates and an endowment of \$500,000. A preparatory department under the government or instruction of the college faculty is also a bar. Great stress is laid upon the educational qualifications of the

corps of instruction, the average available income and the value of the equipment of the institution for the work it undertakes. Through rigid requirements for admission to its honor roll of colleges and universities the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has done much toward helping to raise and broaden collegiate standards in matters of endowment, equipment, course of study, faculties and salaries.

A similar organization, founded at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1903, is the Southern Association of College Women, which was an outgrowth of the clubs of Southern girls in Northern colleges. Its object is "to unite college women in the South for the promotion of higher education for women; to raise the standard of education for women; to develop preparatory schools and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges." The corporate members are all colleges recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Carnegie Foundation and by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Another agency that is making for uniform standards is the honorary society. A charter grant from Phi Beta Kappa means that the institution receiving it has met the requirements as to organization, equipment, financial standing faculty, enrolment, curriculum and entrance examinations demanded by a body of men who are well qualified by training and experience to decide what the word college should mean. It does not always follow that a college is below grade because it has no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. It is only recently that this honorary society began to become really representative

and some well-known colleges have not awakened to the need or meaning of a charter grant.

By far the most potent factor in the standardizing movement during the later years, and one that is being recognized by the sororities as particularly authoritative when the question of standards is under discussion, is the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. On April 16, 1905, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000, the income from which is to be applied to the payment of retiring allowances to professors and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. The donor's original idea was to limit the benefits to undenominational and non-tax-supported institutions. On March 31, 1906, however, Mr. Carnegie gave an additional \$5,000,000, so as to include state and provincial colleges, where the application is approved by the governor and the legislature. The rules of the foundation require that an institution to be entitled to the privileges of the retiring-allowance system must possess a revenue sufficient to guarantee stability, must maintain adequately organized collegiate departments and must require for admission enough training to insure real college work in the freshman class, namely fourteen units, a unit being defined as representing a year's study in a secondary school and constituting approximately a quarter of a full year's work. The Foundation declares that no college can maintain fair educational standards on an endowment less than \$200,000, and it further believes that a satisfactory year's work can not be accomplished in any subject in less than one hundred and twenty sixty-minute periods.

Another powerful force in the educational uplift and in the standardizing of all kinds of institutions in the General Education Board, chartered by Congress, January 12, 1903, following the offer of \$1,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1902, its object being "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed." In June, 1905, Mr. Rockefeller gave the sum of \$10,000,000 as a permanent endowment for the purposes of the Board, and two years later added \$32,000,000, one-third of which went into the permanent endowment fund. One of the principal objects for which the income is expended is the increasing of the endowments of universities and colleges, the custom being to offer a certain number of thousands on condition that the institution raise a very much larger sum within a short period of time. The Board employs a force of experts in a systematic study of educational conditions and is thus enabled to use wisely the funds which have been placed at its disposal. The many "whirlwind" campaigns that have followed offers from the Board have been the inspiration that has raised a number of mediocre colleges to recognized rank and has made possible their presence on the rolls of the oldest and proudest sororities.

Another organization that has done much to stimulate independent self-activity through local initiative is the Southern Education Board, which began active work in January, 1902, and whose educational campaign has awakened the people in the vast section in which it operates to the need of adopting sound, constructive educational policies. No one that has watched the change that has come over the face of Southern

education within the last decade could be blind to the splendid work of this Board, which has given a distinct tone to all grades of education, from the lowest to the highest. The General Education Board has been of incalculable aid to the Southern Education Board in its efforts at uplift. Together they have worked for a finer spirit of nationalism and the results are a splendid testimony to their success. The rapid growth of the many Southern sororities and the granting of numerous charters by strong Northern orders to institutions in the South give unmistakable proof of the improved collegiate standards in a section that has been regarded for many years as the special home of the "finishing school."

Government

The supreme governing body of the sororities is the National Convention which meets annually or biennially, but in order that important questions requiring immediate decision may receive attention during the interim, it is customary for the sororities to place a certain amount of legislative, judicial and executive power in the hands of a few members who are responsible to the succeeding conventions for their acts and who constitute what is known as the Grand Council, the Executive Committee, or the Grand Chapter, as the case may be. The number of members elected for this purpose differs somewhat in the different sororities, but a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and where a magazine is published, an Editor, are always found among the officers, though in six cases, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Delta and Sigma Kappa, the Editor

is not ranked as a member of the executive staff. These five officers are usually sufficient for a small sorority, but where the chapter roll numbers more than twenty, the task of welding so many separate units into an harmonious whole becomes a serious problem. Hence it has come to pass that the older and larger sororities have found it necessary to create new offices in order that no member of the executive staff may have more work than she can accomplish satisfactorily and in order that every phase of fraternity development may receive its due share of attention. The sororities are tending more and more toward retaining for longer periods than the usual interim of two years between conventions, those officers who show special ability along certain lines.

Kappa Kappa Gamma is unique in electing its editor, historian and director of catalogue for a term of ten years. The method of Delta Gamma is to elect its executive staff for a term of four years, the election of the president and treasurer alternating with that of the vice-president and secretary. Each convention designates the chapters from which the new officers are to come, and these chapters elect the officers for the ensuing term. The editor is frequently reelected several times. Alpha Phi's plan of choosing officers, first from one section of the country and then from another, has much to recommend it. Alpha Omicron Pi has paid its four founders a great tribute in making them life members of the Grand Council. Kappa Delta has extended a similar compliment to its leading founder.

Publications

The publications of the sororities are of two kinds, those that may be seen by the uninitiated and those issued for members only. To the first class belong the magazines, the catalogues or directories, the songbooks, the histories and the calendars. Among the secret issues are the constitutions, convention reports, bulletins and rituals.

The magazines are usually quarterlies and devote most of their space to reports from chapters and personals about alumnae. Under the head of Exchanges each editor endeavors to keep her subscribers informed of all that is passing in the fraternity world. The years between 1870 and 1880 are noteworthy as marking the period during which a great impulse was given to fraternity journalism by the publication of magazines by many of the men's orders. The sororities were quick to see the advantages that such issues had and the next decade saw five in the field,—*The Golden Key* of Kappa Kappa Gamma in 1882, *The Anchora* of Delta Gamma in 1884, *The Arrow* of Pi Beta Phi, *The Kappa Alpha Theta* in 1885, and *The Alpha Phi Quarterly* in 1888. Delta Delta Delta followed with *The Trident* in 1891, Alpha Chi Omega with *The Lyre* in 1894, and Chi Omega with *The Eleusis* in 1899. Succeeding years have brought out *The Crescent* of Gamma Phi Beta, *The Alpha Xi Delta*, *Themis* of Zeta Tau Alpha, *The Angelos* of Kappa Delta, *The Triangle* of Sigma Sigma Sigma, *To Dragma* of Alpha Omicron Pi, *Mu Phi Epsilon Quarterly*, *The Beta Sigma Omicron*, *The Triangle* of Sigma Kappa, *The Adelphean* of Alpha Delta Pi, *The Parchment* of Sigma Iota Chi, *The Aglaia* of Phi Mu, *The*

Adamas of Eta Upsilon Gamma, *The Lamp* of Delta Zeta, *The Phoenix* of Alpha Sigma Alpha, *The Shield* of Delta Sigma Epsilon, *The Laurel* of Pi Kappa Sigma. One of the most significant movements of the last few years has been the organized effort, on the part of fraternities and sororities, to provide for the endowment of the magazine.

Catalogues or directories, have always been found very useful and have been issued with more or less frequency by all the sororities. The simple ones give merely the names and addresses of the members, but it is usual to find them well supplied with valuable historical data, the location and time of founding of each active and alumnae chapter, lists of present and past grand officers, chapter officers and statistical reports. The older and larger sororities find it a somewhat difficult task to compile their directories, and as an aid to the work a few have established card catalogues. The cards are sent out periodically with the request that the members return them to the cataloguer after answering the printed questions. It is possible in this way to secure promptly a great deal of accurate information, much of which is of permanent value.

Songbooks have been published by all the large sororities and most of them are handsome volumes, filled with bright music and spirited poems, many of which possess distinct literary merit.

All the sororities of prominence have established archives and the majority of them have an officer whose duty it is to collect and arrange historical data. Whenever historical mat-

ter has been given to the public it has usually appeared in some issue of the magazine, which is known henceforth as the Historical Number. Kappa Kappa Gamma issued a small pamphlet in 1903 for the use of its members and for distribution among its friends. The history of Delta Delta Delta, brought out in 1907, was the first and remained the only elaborate attempt in book form until 1909, when Chi Omega published a very attractive manual. Kappa Alpha Theta followed with an interesting brochure in 1911 and Alpha Chi Omega with an exhaustive volume in 1912, which was revised in 1917.

Constitutions, Convention Reports, Secret Bulletins and Rituals are not supposed to fall into the hands of any one who is not a member, so little is known of them by outsiders. It is not unusual, however, for members of different sororities, especially when friends or relatives, to discuss the common problems that confront the different organizations. In this way it is possible for those who are deeply interested in the advancement of the sorority idea to secure a very fair knowledge of the policies and regulations of the various organizations as laid down in the different constitutions.

Convention Reports are not guarded with any great care and on many occasions very important decisions have been made public through discussions in the magazines. From the historical numbers one may glean information concerning the successive steps in all the great movements and changes of policies. The older and larger a sorority becomes, the more likely it is to discuss freely and publish widely much of what it actually has done, what it is doing and what it expects to do.

The system of exchanging magazines, first advocated publicly in Boston in 1891, practised occasionally before that time by broadminded, progressive editors, and in general vogue at the present day, has done much to develop a marked similarity in general policies.

Secret Bulletins have been found very convenient by many sororities, particularly the larger ones, for the amount of routine correspondence is appalling where any attempt is made to secure marked intensive growth in a long roll of chapters. Secret issues afford great relief to overworked officials, place matter demanding immediate attention before all the chapters at the same time and create a reference library that is of incalculable benefit to the chapters themselves. To Chi Omega belongs the honor of issuing the first secret sorority magazine. Its *Mystagogue* appeared in 1905. Delta Delta Delta was a close second with its quarterly *Triton* in 1906 and elaborated the idea still further by starting a secret annual, called *The Trireme*, in 1908, supplementing these somewhat later with a monthly *Triglyph* and a weekly *Triad*. Phi Mu started its annual, now called *The Philomathean*, in 1907 and began its quarterly, *To Sakos*, in 1912. Alpha Chi Omega brought out its annual *Heraeum* in 1911 and two years later its monthly *Argolid*. Other private issues are Kappa Alpha Theta's *Bimonthly*, 1911, Alpha Gamma Delta's *To Skiouros*, 1913, Alpha Xi Delta's *Quill*, 1915, Alpha Delta Pi's *Adelphean Chronicle*, 1915. Pi Beta Phi publishes one issue of its quarterly *Arrow* for members only.

Alumnae Associations

The movement to keep the alumnae in close touch with the active work of the sorority and to provide congenial associations for them is one of the more recent ideas that make for intensive growth. The prestige and dignity given by a strong body of alumnae in addition to the financial backing afforded will more than repay any society for the labor expended in looking out for the interests of the ex-collegio members. Strange to say, these numerous advantages were not recognized by the oldest sororities very early in their careers. A

Pi Beta Phi was the pioneer in establishing alumnae associations, but its first graduate chapter was not formed until 1881. For ten years these bodies had all the privileges of active chapters save that of initiation. In 1892 the Alumnae Association was organized under a constitution of its own and had the right to hold conventions at the same time and place as the active chapters. In 1901 a marked change in policy was made and the entire work along this line was given over to the Grand Vice-president. Alumnae clubs may send representatives to the convention if they choose and these delegates have a voice but no vote. The Alumnae Association as a whole has one delegate and when possible she is the Alumnae Editor of *The Arrow*.

Other sororities, however, did not copy the idea immediately, probably because conditions were not favorable to its dissemination. The magazine was in embryo, exchanges unknown. Alpha Phi was the first to follow by the establishment of two alumnae chapters in 1889, but it has never permitted any association to exist that is not the direct out-

growth of an active chapter. Each is given representation in the national convention.

Delta Delta Delta was the first sorority to provide at its very inception for the organization of Alliances as it terms its alumnae associations. It is unique in having a special constitution for them and a special ritual, called The Circle Degree, by taking which graduates become eligible to membership in an Alliance. The first was formed in August, 1892. For a number of years only graduates were permitted to take the higher degree, but the convention of 1900 modified this policy somewhat, so that it is now possible occasionally for an ex-member to become associated with an Alliance. Provision is made at the national convention for an Alliance session and for representation in the undergraduate section as well. The Convention of 1906 provided for a special officer who has charge of all matters pertaining to the Alliances. The Convention of 1910 arranged for the formation of alumnae clubs, these same to be without voting privileges or other benefits of the regular Alliances.

Kappa Kappa Gamma leaders recognized the desirability of alumnae associations as early as 1887 and agitated the matter vigorously in their magazine, but the idea received no encouragement from the active membership. A group of Chicago alumnae, who were in charge of the sorority's exhibit for the World's Fair, petitioned the Convention of 1892 for a charter. After prolonged and heated discussion the vote was finally carried, but as the alumnae found the requirements of a chapter burdensome they returned their charter in 1896. A few other associations and clubs were organized after this,

but it was not until the Convention of 1902 that this sorority as a whole recognized the need or importance of providing for its alumnae. At that time the work was put into the hands of the officers' deputies and the growth has been phenomenal. At the Convention of 1906 a national organization of the alumnae association was effected under the control of three special officers, who serve as president, secretary and treasurer. One whole day is given over to the associations at convention for the transaction of business of special interest to alumnae.

Gamma Phi Beta organized its first group of alumnae in December, 1892, and has always given the associations all the privileges of the active chapters.

Kappa Alpha Theta made no formal provision for alumnae associations prior to the Convention of 1893, but in that year it organized the Alpha Alumnae at Greencastle, Ind. The associations are named alphabetically in order of founding regardless of location, so, except in the case of the first, the names of the associations are different from the active chapters with which they are allied, a method that seems a trifle confusing when it is customary to name the groups from the cities in which they are located or from the chapters with which they are affiliated.

Delta Gamma granted its first charter to alumnae in 1895 and until 1903 this was the only alumnae chapter. The sorority has made provisions for two kinds of groups, alumnae chapters and alumnae associations, the former possessing a charter, paying dues and having a vote in convention.

Chi Omega established its first alumnae chapter in 1900. It gives a vote to every alumna attending convention. Charters are granted to alumnae chapters on practically the same conditions as those to college petitioners and examinations are required of them as of the active chapters.

Chapter Houses

The chapter house movement among sororities is a rather recent one, and has come about quite naturally, because at many colleges the houses of the men's fraternities are a conspicuous feature of the student life. Many faculties have fostered the development of the fraternity house idea because it relieved them of the necessity of providing accommodations for a large number of students, and, to a certain extent, of the supervision of the inmates, but not all have been ready to accord the same privileges to the sorority girls, and dormitory life or residence with relatives is still insisted upon at certain universities. The city university, drawing its material largely from the immediate environs, offers but little or no opportunity for the sorority house, though it is not unusual for chapters at such colleges to have suits of rooms which provide ample opportunities for spending a quiet hour in rest or study, passing the night after some college function, or offering informal entertainment to members or friends.

Alpha Phi took the initiative in 1886 when it erected a chapter house at Syracuse. Other sorority chapters were quick to see the advantages of such a course and many now have homes which they own wholly or in part.

Pan-Hellenism

The Pan-Hellenic movement dates back to the time when the Boston University chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma secured permission from the convention assembled at Bloomington, Ind., August, 1890, to invite the other sororities to meet in convention at Boston. The proposed work, as set forth in *The Key*, was to be that of recommendation only, the reports to be adopted or rejected as each sorority should decide. An attempt, however, was to be made, "To secure (1) uniformity of inter-fraternity courtesy, (2) coöperation in purchasing fraternity jewelry and stationery for purposes of increased security and cheapness, (3) a practical Pan-Hellenic plan for the World's Fair, (4) uniformity in the dates of the fraternity publications, (5) inter-chapter coöperation and etiquette."

A careful reading of the report of that first inter-sorority convention, which is given verbatim in practically all sorority magazines of that time, will show how earnest and enthusiastic were the Pan-Hellenic pioneers and how much might have been accomplished had the work continued without interruption. The probable reason for the failure of a movement so auspiciously begun may be found in the fact that there was no city at which representatives from all the sororities could meet conveniently. Though the value of the work accomplished appealed to all, the expense incidental to providing entertainment for the official delegates during such a session probably deterred other sororities from extending a like invitation.

The Congress of Fraternities

Beginning in the spring of 1892, representatives appointed by all the sororities and by many of the fraternities held monthly meetings in Chicago for the purpose of securing space and arranging a fraternity exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. All the sororities were heartily in favor of the idea, but as only half of the fraternities took any active interest in the matter, the unique and interesting plan of the Pan-Hellenic Committee had to be abandoned. A fraternity congress was substituted with one half day given to the fraternities, another half day to the Greek Press and a third half day to the sororities. Although the meetings themselves were most inspiring and hundreds of fraternity members were present at the social gatherings, little of real or permanent value was accomplished, though for some months afterwards the different magazines gave considerable space to the discussion of the advantages of Pan-Hellenism. The time, however, was not yet ripe for any concerted action and the matter languished after the first flush of enthusiasm had passed.

The Inter-Sorority Conferences

It was to Mrs. Margaret Mason Whitney, Michigan, '95-'97, Grand President of Alpha Phi, 1900-'02, that the inspiration came to reopen the agitation for a saner dealing with the problem of rushing. As a result of her correspondence with the presidents of six other leading sororities, it was learned that the grand presidents of Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Delta Delta had been conferring upon this very subject and

that the Chicago Alumnae of Kappa Alpha Theta had placed a petition before the Grand Council asking that the sororities be invited to consider some means of reform in rushing. With such a general sentiment in favor of correcting evils and securing hearty coöperation along various lines of endeavor, Mrs. Whitney was encouraged to call the first Inter-sorority Conference, which met in Chicago, May 24, 1902, and which was the beginning of annual meetings presided over by each sorority in turn in the order of founding.

The first Inter-Sorority Conference, composed of delegates from Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta and Delta Delta Delta, tried to establish a basis for future operations by submitting a set of motions of which it approved to the different sororities represented in the Conference. Although the meeting did not result in any inter-sorority compact, since all the sororities were not unanimously in favor of the recommendations submitted, yet much advance was made in providing for annual conferences.

The Conference of 1903 admitted Alpha Chi Omega and Chi Omega. It suggested the formation of Pan-Hellenic Associations at every college where two or more national sororities existed and urged sorority girls to take an active part in such college organizations as were intended for the good of all. Of four recommendations submitted to the sororities, two were unanimously accepted during the succeeding year and so the first definite gain was made in an agreement not to pledge prior to matriculation.

The Conference of 1904 admitted Alpha Xi Delta, decided upon the order of rotation in office, and voted to admit Sigma Kappa upon her acceptance of conference rulings. It also defined the purpose of the Pan-Hellenics and directed the sororities to insist that these organizations should not merely promote good feeling and social intercourse, but that they should make earnest efforts to improve standards and remove evils. The conference also took up the problem of social service, recommended the establishment of women's leagues, made preparations to form a Bureau of Comparative Legislation and raised the question of the advisability of asking that Deans of Women be appointed in all coeducational colleges.

The Conference of 1905 admitted Alpha Omicron Pi and defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all at institutions of collegiate rank. In addition to the great advance made by the conference in adopting tentatively a constitution and thus determining its own powers, it provided for the drafting of a model constitution for women's leagues.

The Conference of 1906 remodelled the constitution of 1905, which had failed to pass two Grand Presidents. It showed renewed interest and activity in furthering the social service work and a desire to coöperate with Deans of Women in the amelioration of social evils. To secure greater unity in the Pan-Hellenic work of the colleges, a model constitution for Pan-Hellenics was approved and ordered printed for distribution and arrangements made to intensify the interest through the efforts of the visiting delegates. High school sororities were condemned and the conference put itself on record as proposing to use all its influence to have them discountenanced.

An investigation of the laws of each state concerning the making and wearing of badges by unauthorized persons was instituted.

The Conference of 1907 reported marked progress along the line of social service and in the work of the local Pan-Hellenics, laid special stress upon the need of securing the cooperation of alumnae and put itself on record as favoring a late pledge day, preferably in the sophomore year.

The Conference of 1908 again made an urgent plea for the sophomore pledge day and for definite scholarship attainment as a qualification for sorority membership. It suggested the organization of resident alumnae in the case of every college and changed the Conference name to that of National Pan-Hellenic Conference. By unanimous vote of the sorority grand presidents during the year following, Zeta Tau Alpha and Alpha Gamma Delta were admitted to the Conference.

The Conference of 1909 provided for the annual appointment of a committee on extension, to which should be referred all petitions for admission. It also arranged through committees for reports on college facilities for student social affairs and on scholarship standards in the Conference sororities. The Conference deplored its lack of legislative power and the delay and inconvenience to all concerned caused by the necessity for referring back to the sororities even insignificant details. Upon recommendation of the Extension Committee and by vote of the grand presidents Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Zeta were admitted. During the ensuing summer at the conventions of Alpha Chi Omega and Delta Delta Delta, the desire for greater Conference efficiency was crystallized in the vote to give the Conference delegates legislative power.

The Conference of 1910 voted to request the sororities to vest in their delegates such limited legislative power as the Conference may deem necessary to make its action effective. The Committee on extension was given authority to define and enforce the standard for admission. The Conference recommended that every effort be made to encourage scholarship among sorority women, that the *sponsor system* be inaugurated in all chapters, that chaperons be salaried and that they be given unlimited authority to enforce rules for the common good.

The Conference of 1911, following the granting of limited legislative powers by the various sororities represented therein, adopted a constitution and changed the name of the organization to the National Pan-Hellenic Congress. The powers were defined as five-fold:—(1) to make laws that pertain to its own government, (2) to admit at its discretion petitioning sororities, (3) to levy annual dues, (4) to make final settlement of local Pan-Hellenic difficulties, (5) to have advisory power over local Pan-Hellenics. The government between sessions was placed in the hands of an executive committee of three, to serve as chairman, secretary and treasurer. Provision was made for the issue of quarterly bulletins. During the year following Phi Mu and Kappa Delta were admitted.

The Inter-Sorority Congresses

The Congress of 1912 reported an unusually auspicious growth of the Pan-Hellenic movement and provided for still

greater extension of the idea by bringing City Pan-Hellenics into close touch with the work and ambitions of the Congress. The number of officers was increased from three to four by the election of an historian to serve for five years. The Congress went on record as heartily disapproving high school fraternities. A feature preliminary to the Congress, but fraught with unusual possibilities, was the first Conference of National Sorority Presidents.

The Congress of 1913 was essentially a standardizing agency, in that it adopted a uniform scholarship card and uniform house rules for the regulation of chapter house life. The Congress also went on record as favoring the extension of the sorority system. In addition to stressing vocational training and occupations for college women it made a contribution to the Chicago Bureau of Occupations. The Congress of 1914 adopted a Code of Ethics, authorized a study of the chapter house system, and arranged for the extension and supervision of city Pan-Hellenics.

The Congress of 1915 adopted a Pan-Hellenic Creed, authorized a study of coöperative buying and catering, voted for biennial conferences instead of annual, and increased the number of Congress officers by the creation of an editorship.

There is practically no limit to the valuable results that may be attained through these annual conferences. The regulation of the evils incidental to rushing, though of the highest importance in its salutary effect upon general sorority standards, is yet but a small part of the work that may be done. To understand something of the possibilities of the National Pan-Hellenic Congress, one need only realize that

the ex-collegio members of the sororities number 50,000 and that the Congress literature reaches at least one-third of these through the various sorority magazines. The active membership of 10,000 is even more vitally affected and each Fall 4,000 new initiates are brought into touch with every movement that receives the sanction of the Congress. Except to a very limited degree, the college woman has been unable to have any marked influence upon the college after graduation. During her student days she has been obliged to follow the lines laid down for her brother, and if life's experience has shown her that college courses should be adapted more peculiarly to her own needs, she has had little or no opportunity to say so. Her ideas on this point, unexpressed except to a very few, have had little weight. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, to be sure, has determined certain important facts relative to the higher education of women, but its work has been hampered by the small, restricted, scattered membership. It lacks, moreover, the vivifying touch that comes only from actual coöperation with the undergraduate body of college girls. The National Pan-Hellenic Congress is the only organization that can bridge the chasm between college theories and life's realities. Thus far it has confined most of its efforts to improving social conditions. The larger opportunity of making the college course a more vital force in the lives of college women is still before it,

CHAPTER III

The Mission of the Sorority

To determine whether the existence of the sorority as a factor in college life has been justified, it is necessary to understand what combination of circumstances called it into being, what it has to its credit in the line of accomplishment, and what it is doing at the present time to warrant its continuance. Begun as an experiment at Elmira more than half a century ago, and copied at Wellesley and Smith shortly after these institutions were opened, the Greek-Letter Society at the independent colleges for women seems to have been established with the full sanction of the faculty, in the hope that it might serve to unite in a common interest the most prominent members of the student body. In the days when the elective system was unknown, the lines of demarcation between the different classes were very clearly defined, and these distinctions were not always conducive to the development of a proper college spirit. By forming a nucleus around which should cluster some of the most precious associations of college life, the administration hoped to foster a strong *esprit de corps*. Except to a very few of the students this *raison d'être* would scarcely appeal. To the majority of women in college thirty years ago, when so much stress was laid upon Latin, Greek and Mathematics, the societies, by copying the methods of the

popular lyceum, offered a much-prized opportunity for the study of the masterpieces of modern literature and for the discussion of questions of permanent or passing interest. Since the development of a strong college spirit was the desideratum in the formation of the societies, the originators gave little heed to the possibilities that these organizations afforded for the cementing of college friendships. It is rare indeed to find among their members the close bond of sympathy so characteristic of the national sororities, in spite of the fact that the two are practically alike as far as secrecy is concerned.

In those colleges, however, where the administration had decided upon coeducation, and where the men students were often openly hostile to the movement to admit women, the Greek-Letter Society among the girls, even when founded at faculty suggestion, not infrequently took on the nature of a protective league through which the members endeavored by united action to secure recognition for themselves as a vital part of college life. Misunderstood in the classroom, shut out from participation in the literary and debating societies organized by the men, unrecognized in the social life that crystallized around the fraternities, the few who were courageous enough to brave outspoken ridicule or veiled slur were sadly in need of the moral support that the sorority could give. From the close communion of heart and soul in those days of trial sprang the impulse to form a sisterhood that should be a potent factor during the college course and which, at the same time, should lay the foundation for life-long friendships.

Just how much the sorority did for the first generation of college girls in making their positions secure and in demonstrating their right to educational privileges equal to those enjoyed by their brothers is not perhaps to be found in records, but there can be no doubt that the Greek-Letter Society rendered valuable service to the cause of higher education by encouraging members to complete their college course and by influencing them to interest other girls in what was for years an experiment, nay more, an experiment that met with slight favor and scanty support from the general public. That the sorority did cement friendships there is ample evidence to prove, for the earliest issues of the sorority magazines are filled with the testimony of those who gladly bore witness to the enrichment of their lives through the wealth of sympathetic interest such friendships had bestowed. Only those who have been blessed with true friendships can understand how very barren and spiritless life would be without the stimulus and zest they give. To be trusted, to be appreciated, to be loved, makes possible the practically impossible, renders the joy of success more keen, the sting of sorrow less poignant.

It was not, however, in these two important particulars alone that the sorority of the seventies rendered peculiar and efficient service. If there was any element of danger in the higher education of women in the early days, it lay in the fact that the pioneers were inclined to take themselves and their work too seriously, to see life in a false perspective under the influence of unusual conditions. From the peril of such erroneous ideas as might have been engendered by the impress of new and peculiar circumstances, many a girl was rescued by

her sorority. As one of a crowd she lost self-consciousness. Within the chapter group the tension was relaxed and normal conditions prevailed. Here with friends she need not be on parade. She could be what she really was, an essentially feminine woman, with wide outlook and large ambitions to be sure, but no phenomenon as the general public insisted upon regarding her. The simple wholesome social life that the sorority made a possibility was conducive to naturalness, feminine charm and womanly dignity. For the first generation of college girls the sorority was primarily a humanizing agency.

Although, except in a few rare cases, the day for the sorority as a protective league is long since past, its importance as a prominent factor in the college life of today is even greater than ever, for it touches vitally the lives of hundreds where once it touched a score. Indispensable as it still is in fostering friendships during the years when a college girl is peculiarly in need of the close companionship of those who will treat her with a mixture of charity and frank criticism, there are yet other important services that the sorority renders its members. In these days when it is no unusual thing for the girl to go to college, the young matriculate is in no immediate danger of considering herself a *rara avis* or of developing eccentricities of dress or manner. If there is any risk run it will certainly not be along the line of becoming strong-minded, of having advanced ideas, of promulgating pronounced views. Rather will she be lost in the crowd. Today in the great throngs attending our popular colleges, amid the complexity of academic life, there can not be the opportunity for the

development of individuality, so marked a feature of the ~~earlier period when the personal relation between faculty and students was noticeably strong.~~ Personality is a tremendous force in the development of personality, but modern exigencies and modern methods have built up barriers between professor and student. Perhaps, too, since the problem of the higher education of women has in a measure been satisfactorily solved, the modern educator is no longer so interested in the annual solution as it applies to individual cases.

There is, without doubt, another reason why the college has failed, as has been claimed with some measure of justice, to do more to develop that very essential quality known as the creative faculty. Not to be identical, but to be individual, not to imitate, but to create, not to follow, but to lead, betokens the master mind; yet all education, in its endeavors to make the individual conform to a definite standard, tends to stifle originality, to put a check upon independent thought. Up to a certain point this is a very wise arrangement, for too much liberty will result in license. In the case of the elementary education which trains the masses and prepares primarily for apprenticeship, it is necessary to inculcate obedience, to demand subjection to law, to insist upon the closest attention to detail, for upon these fundamentals depends the youth's success in such work as he may be called upon to do. In the case of the secondary education, however, which trains the classes and prepares incidentally for skilled workmanship, sufficient latitude should be allowed for the expression of individual taste and talent. In the case of the college education, which trains only the elect and which should prepare pre-

eminently for leadership, the dominant thought should be the development of individuality. The college in preparing its student for intellectual and spiritual leadership must furnish a broad, a liberal education, and must train specifically the intellect, the heart, the will, the taste, the conscience. All this the college does, but more is needed. Abstract studies, invaluable as they are for mental training, lead to theorizing. Theory is not practice. In great as in small things man learns by doing. If a man is to be a great leader, he must lead first in small ventures, then in sizable undertakings, finally in great enterprises. He must serve his apprenticeship.

In the big classes, in the large literary societies, in the great student leagues of our famous universities, there is opportunity for only a very few to rise above their college mates. The many are submerged in the ocean of mediocrity. To follow, not to lead, must be their portion. It is just here that the sorority is in a position to supplement the work of the college in its endeavors to prepare for leadership by presenting opportunities for apprenticeship such as the college of itself is unable to give save in limited degree. To understand the peculiar fitness of the sorority for this work it is necessary to consider the essential qualities of a leader. Whether leadership is to be in small ventures or great enterprises, the prime essentials are the same. Most important of all is self-confidence. This fundamental requisite of success in any undertaking must not be confounded with that most undesirable attribute, self-conceit, which has its roots in vanity. Rather is it the self-knowledge which lies at the foundation of self-respect. Self-confidence begets enthusiasm, enthusiasm to

inspire. Self-confidence begets courage, courage to dare. Self-confidence begets strength, strength to fulfill. Without an enthusiastic interest in the thing to be accomplished, without the courage resulting from a consciousness of power, without an abiding faith in the ability to carry any undertaking to completion, leadership is impossible. ~~By taking its members out of the crowd and making each a distinct unit in a small group, the sorority is able to foster individuality.~~ By providing every initiate with innumerable opportunities for all sorts of service and for all kinds of experience, first in the simple work of the chapter and later in the larger effort of the national organization, the sorority is particularly well-qualified to lay a strong foundation for the growth of self-confidence.

According to the popular idea self-confidence is the only requisite for leadership, but he who would be master over others must first be master over himself. Self-control is likewise indispensable. Self-control implies perfect insight, the ability to see the end from the beginning. Self-control implies perfect adjustment to kindred forces. Self-control implies perfect obedience to perfect law. Self-confidence alone may of itself secure leadership but it will be the leadership of the demagogue. Without the penetration that insures a grasp of the situation, without the disposition to recognize the rights of others, without the desire to obey the dictates of conscience, there can be no useful, effective leadership. By keeping ever before its members a very definite aim, by demanding of each individual a due consideration for the rights of every other, not only of her own chapter but of the entire organization, by

expecting obedience to the tenets of the order, the sorority exerts a very wholesome discipline that argues well for the growth of self-control.

Leadership that depends for preëminence upon self-confidence alone will be at best transitory. If it ~~brings material rewards, they will be attended by dishonor.~~ Leadership that has both self-confidence and self-control as ~~basic principles~~ will be lasting, ~~will win~~ rewards, will be productive of honor. Such leadership means worldly success and meets with popular approval. To understand, however, whether such is the highest form of leadership, we need only to turn to the life of the great Exemplar. He is the Light, the Truth, the Way. As the Son of God, He was conscious of His power. The miracles He performed testify to His confidence in Himself. Though all power was given to Him in heaven and earth, yet did He exercise self-control. Under sore temptation He did not yield. Yet this was not all. His incarnation was not primarily for the purpose of performing miracles or of teaching self-control. Christ's message to the world was the beauty of service, the sacredness of leadership. There were many tones in that harmonious Life, but the key-note was self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for responsibility. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for patience. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for sympathy. By insisting that every privilege brings with it a corresponding responsibility, by urging always the great importance of patience in dealing with the problems in one's own life or that of any other, by making love the mainspring in every line of endeavor that the order undertakes, the sorority becomes one of life's great forces in teach-

ing the beauty of self-sacrifice. Leadership under the spell of this great power must be magnetic. Self-confidence, then, is creative, self-control restrictive, self-sacrifice persuasive. Leadership that possesses all three qualities cannot fail to bring success with honor and peace.

Such is the education that the college is pledged to give, but the college has its limitations. By emphasizing and developing these requisites for leadership, by providing innumerable opportunities for the practical application of the same, the sorority is supplementing the work of the college and rendering a special service to society. In thus enhancing the value of academic training, the sorority makes the college a much more vital force in the life of the student than it could otherwise be. The fine college spirit that is an outgrowth of this increased interest leads the sorority girl to advocate college residence. This, though in no sense a definite aim that the sorority has placed before itself, means much for the cause of higher education. The benefit that comes to the college from an increased matriculation, from a student body fired with the torch of ideality, from a roll of alumnae whose names are synonymous with honorable accomplishment is, in no small part, a result of the existence of the sorority.

Although the work done in preparation for leadership is perhaps the most important within the scope of the sorority, it is far from being the only benefit that the members receive. Very valuable, indeed, is the business training that comes during association with the chapter in undergraduate days or from service in the national organization after the college course is ended. Some college women have a natural aptitude

for business, some, especially those who work their way through, understand the value of a dollar, but the average college girl, whose every bill is paid by an indulgent father, whose every whim is gratified by an adoring mother, has very hazy ideas on the subject of finance. Such a one, if she becomes a teacher, will very likely expect to have her income supplemented by generous checks from home, while, if she should preside over a home of her own, she will expect, from past experience, to find credit unlimited. No woman who may be thrown upon her own resources—and what woman may not?—should enter upon the third decade of her life without a pretty fair knowledge of the ordinary methods of transacting business. Yet, how very few women ever do acquire this knowledge. To have a stated chapter income, to decide just how it must be appointed for rent and taxes, for furnishing or repairs, for food, heat, light and entertainment, is always valuable experience. To place mortgages, to negotiate loans, to understand building laws, to handle and invest large sums of money such as the national sororities annually receive, is as important a training for a woman as for a man. If wage-earner or inheritor she will have money to invest. As wife and mother she will handle funds in trust.

Another opportunity that the sorority ~~opens to its members~~ because of their affiliation with a large organization ~~is the chance it gives them~~ through correspondence, ~~fraternity publications and conventions to get a wide outlook over the entire field of collegiate education.~~ Though one of a group small enough to admit of the growth of the individual, each is also one of a mighty throng capable of accomplishing much through

concerted action. Provincialism is thus made impossible even in the small college. The inspiration that has come to many a small college to broaden its student life has been the direct result of the contact of its undergraduates with those of some large university. The awakening of many a large university to the need of deepening its student life has come through the magnetic influence given to its undergraduates by those of some small college. The important part that the sorority is playing in developing a national type of cultured womanhood is another phase of the work it is doing for society and one for ~~which it takes little credit to itself.~~ A cultured woman is always an honor to the land of her birth, but a cultured woman with lofty ideals and noble principles is a lustrous jewel in the nation's crown. Such a one is the sorority girl. The badge she wears upon her breast is a constant reminder to her that she has pledged both heart and hand to honor and truth, that she has set her face to the light, never to turn back.

Whenever college authorities opposed to sororities are prevailed upon to state their objections, it is always on the ground that fraternities create cliques. Instead of being an undesirable thing, as many pessimists would have us believe, the clique, as established by the sorority, is a most salutary arrangement for grouping college girls into congenial coteries. Promiscuous friendships, though democratic, are dangerous. A woman should have large ideals and generous sympathies, but she should concentrate her affections upon a few. Her friendships should be not numerous and shallow, but limited and deep. The harmony resulting from the union of a few with common interests bears rich fruit later when college wo-

men in any locality unite for effective work along any line. The sorority trains its members for organized effort, for lofty aims, for conservation of force.

Furthermore, in taking a girl out of the crowd and making her a permanent member of a small group, the sorority is rendering her an inestimable service. It is providing her during her college course with family affiliations and with the essential elements of a home,—sympathetic interest, wise supervision, disinterested advice. Incidentally society itself is benefited. The corner stone of the social structure is the family, and it is not altogether wise that college girls, or college boys for that matter, should cut loose from youth's anchorage and drift far from home moorings during four long years. There is a danger, and a very grave danger, that four years' residence in a dormitory will tend to destroy right ideals of home life and substitute in their stead a belief in the freedom that comes from community living. It is in recognition of this fact that some of the large colleges for women have adopted as far as possible the cottage system of housing students. Culture, broad, liberalizing, humanizing culture, we cannot get too much of unless while acquiring it we are weaned from home and friends, from ties of blood and kindred. If there is a tendency of modern times more to be deplored than any other, it is the disposition on the part of the younger generation to shirk the duties and responsibilities of home life. Dangerous as this tendency is, it will be doubly so, if college graduates are to be inoculated with the virus. To them as its most finished product society looks for leadership. Yet an exceedingly large number of students, while in pursuit of the

very culture which can add so much enrichment to the simplest home, are forced to forego the influences that experience has proved most potent in the right adjustment of social conditions. Deep and lasting are college impressions, for the mind, no longer plastic, is moulded into its final form. Precious indeed are those that inspire to right ideals of life and thought, perilous any that would substitute new ideas for old ideals. The sorority through the chapter house emphasizes the advantage of home life over dormitory residence. Through the chapter organization it keeps ever before its members the imperative need of living together in harmony, of assuming and sharing responsibilities, of so ordering one's life that every act shall reflect only honor. The chapter, like the family, is a corporation, which, though closely associated or affiliated with many others, has still within itself a very distinct and separate existence. The individual members of both are united by very close ties. Both continue indefinitely and their position in society depends upon the individual part that each member plays. Both lay many responsibilities upon their members, but every responsibility has its attendant privilege. So closely indeed is the one patterned after the other that it is not difficult ~~to see that the sorority chapter~~ is an expression of the college girl's belief in the beauty and power of the home. The transition from dormitory residence to home life must always be a critical time for any girl. Herein lies the reason for much of the restlessness on the part of those who have dwelt in dormitories at boarding school or college. The new ideas do not adjust themselves to old ideals. It is like patching homespun with silk or cloth of gold. The

sorority, by demanding the same virtues as the family, makes the break between home and college and later between college and home almost imperceptible. New ideals may be made to take the place of old ideas, just as precious stones may be substituted for paste in some rare old setting or as an artist may renew the colors in some old masterpieces. Any organization that fosters love of home should be encouraged, for from the home as the central force in civilization must emanate all the influences that make for progress.

Whatever the line of service to which she may consecrate herself, the sorority girl will always be a success. She cannot fail, for her assets largely exceed her liabilities. She is, to be sure, under heavy obligations to her parents, her college and her sorority, but none of these will ever press for payment. They consider their investment safe as long as her name is a synonym for honor. As a college woman she will adjust herself in time to any position in which she finds herself, but as a sorority girl she will adjust herself quickly, easily, happily, because in addition to the stores of knowledge acquired through years of study and always available for pleasure or profit, she will have gained through the discipline of the chapter both wisdom and understanding. If called to be the presiding genius of a home, she will be ready, since she is a college woman, to contribute of her wealth of intellect to all those agencies that are working for the betterment of social conditions, but since she is a sorority girl her appreciation of what humanity needs will be keener and truer, her judgment concerning means and methods to be employed in dealing with human problems, saner and sounder. If not needed in the home the college woman will find ample opportunity

out in the world for the exercise of her various talents. Especially will there be an urgent call for her to act as a guide, philosopher and friend of aspiring youth, but wiser will be her guidance, more practical her philosophy, more potent her friendship if she is a sorority girl, for through association with the different members of her chapter she has gained a knowledge of human nature such as can come only from being in intimate touch with many lives and many minds. To sum up, in the case of the second generation of college girls the sorority is essentially an individualizing and harmonizing agency.

With so much of accomplishment to its credit in the past, with so much more to be done in the present, the sorority may look forward to the future with courage, confident that its existence in the college fills a want that can be met in no other or better way. Ever present is the freshman in need of kindly counsel, ever present the upper class woman in need of the humanizing and vitalizing touch the giving of disinterested advice can bestow. Ever present, as a result of the high pressure demands of scholastic work, is the need of a simple social life as a safety valve, ever present amid the multitudinous distractions of university life, the need of a constant inspiration to fine scholarship, ever present at all times the need of supplementing the college in its preparation for the serious work of life.

The sorority of itself, in what it stands for, and in what it tries to do, is unimpeachable. Individual members may be guilty occasionally of little indiscretions, but lapses of this kind will be fewer as the years go on, for the Visiting Delegate, by demanding excellence in classroom records, by insisting on

indications of a proper college spirit and a proper chapter pride, by expecting a fine regard for the best social observances, by emphasizing the importance of simplicity, sincerity and sympathy on the part of the members in their relation to one another and to other college women, calls the chapter's attention to the high ideals that the order has placed before itself, and incidentally paves the way for the sorority as a whole to be highly respected by student body and faculty. The sorority, as was most natural under complex conditions, has given rise to some problems, but such as are at all serious will soon no longer exist, for the Pan-Hellenic Conference has already demonstrated its ability to cope with them. The sorority in the past has been the cause of some needless anxiety on the part of faculties, but there will be little occasion for uneasiness or apprehension in the future, because faculties generally have awakened to a realization of the fact that the organization can be made a most invaluable assistant in all reforms, experiments, or enterprises that the administration may wish to undertake and which may depend for their ultimate success upon the hearty coöperation of the student body.

The sorority, then, by reason of its past achievements, its present potentialities, its future possibilities, is deserving of a very royal welcome whenever it decides to enter a college or university, because its advent means that a number of students have banded together and pledged themselves to work unflinching and unflaggingly for high ideals, for noble aims. The tiny jewel that sparkles upon the breast of each member is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace that has enthroned itself in the heart and will be content with nothing short of the good, the true and the beautiful.

LITERARY SORORITIES

CONGRESS CLASS

Alpha Chi Omega

October 15, 1885

National Council

President, Mrs. Edward R. Loud, 504 E. Erie St., Albion,
Mich.

Vice-Presidents, Lillian G. Zimmerman, 359 14th Ave., Mil-
waukee, Wis.; Mrs. Edgar Steiner, 6743 Dorchester Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Mary E. Griffith, "The Lenox," Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, Myra Jones, "The Lenox," Washington, D. C.

Inspector, Mrs. James H. Crann, 614 Colorado St., Davenport,
Iowa.

Deputy Inspector, Mrs. J. Evan Foulds, 1560 LeRoy Ave.,
Berkeley, Cal.

Editor, Florence A. Armstrong, Indianola, Ia.

Chapter Roll

Albion, Allegheny, Baker, Brenau, California, Colorado,
De Pauw,* Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Millikin, Ne-
braska, New England Conservatory, Northwestern, Oklahoma,
Oregon College, Simpson, Southern California, Syracuse,
Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin.

*Place where founded.

Alpha Chi Omega has 23 college chapters and 35 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3,600, the active membership 500, the average initiation 225. The badge is a Greek lyre having three required jewels and having the sorority letters emblazoned in gold on a scroll of black enamel extending across the twisted strings. The pledge pin is diamond-shaped, of scarlet and olive enamel, and displays a gold lyre. The flag is a rectangle of olive green with a scarlet chevron bearing three olive stars, below which is a scarlet lyre-bird crest, its torse and the stars fimbriated with white.

Colors—Scarlet and Olive. Flower—Scarlet Carnation with Smilax. Tree—Holly. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Together let us seek the Heights. Insignia—Lyre, Three Stars, Sheaf of Wheat, Open Book, Lyre-bird. Patron—Hera. Call—Hi! Hi! Hi! Alpha Chi! Chi-O! Alpha Chi Omega!

Magazine—*The Lyre*—1894.

Secret Annual—*The Heraeum*—1911.

Secret Monthly—*The Argolid*—1913.

Next Convention—Undecided, August, 1919.

Alpha Delta Pi*

May 15, 1851

Executive Council

President, Mrs. P. E. Smith, 1513 Scenic Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Vice-President, Alpha Penn, Waxahachie, Texas.

Secretary, Mrs. R. G. Smith, 3176 Gustine Ave., St. Louis.

Treasurer, Ethel Thayer, 463 Blue Hill Ave., Grove Hall, Mass.

Inspector, Paula Garrison, 300 Webster, Houston, Tex.

Editor, Anne Walker, Mansfield, La.

*Known as Alpha Delta Phi 1905-18.

Chapter Roll

Boston, Brenau, California, Colby, Colorado, Florida, Hanover, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas College, Judson, Lawrence, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Newcomb, Ohio, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Texas, Trinity, Washington State, Washington State College, Wittenberg.

Alpha Delta Pi has 27 chapters and 13 alumnae associations. The total membership is 4,000, the active membership 600, the average initiation 225. The badge is diamond-shaped, enameled in black and bearing two stars, clasped hands and the sorority letters. The flag is a rectangle of white surmounted by a diamond of light blue bearing two stars and the sorority letters in white.

Colors—Pale Blue and White. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—We live for each other. Insignia—Clasped Hands, Stars. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*The Adelphean*—1907.

Next Convention—Lynchburg, Va., June, 1919.

Alpha Gamma Delta

May 30, 1904

Grand Council

President, Louise Leonard, 309 Orange St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Vice-President, Ethel Berry, 21 Balding St., Poughkeepsie,
N. Y.

Second Vice-President, Marie Bellinghausen, La Salle, Ill.

Secretary, Gladys Branegan, Denton, Texas.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Slocum, Winona, Minn.

Historian, Georgia A. Dickover, 18 W. Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Extension Chairman, Mrs. Paul Smith, Amenia, N. D.

Editor, Mrs. Chester Armstrong, 1907 W. 49th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chapter Roll

Allegheny, Boston, Brenau, California, De Pauw, Goucher, Illinois Wesleyan, Kentucky, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio, *Syracuse*, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Alpha Gamma Delta has 14 chapters and 17 *alumnæ* associations. The total membership is 1,500, the active membership 250, the average initiation 100. The badge is a monogram of the three letters. The pledge pin is a small shield enameled in red, buff and green, and displaying the sorority letters. The flag is green and buff with the letters in red.

Colors—Red, Buff and Green. Flower—Red and Buff Roses. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Shield, Helmet. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*Alpha Gamma Delta*—1909.

Secret Publication—*To Skiouros*—1913.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1919.

Alpha Omicron Pi

January 2, 1897

Executive Committee

President, Mrs. B. F. Stewart, Jr., Sierra City, Cal.

Secretary, Helen N. Henry, 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Treasurer, Lillian MacQuillan, -155 Angell St., Providence.

Editor, Mary E. Chase, Bozeman, Mont.

Chapter Roll

California, Cornell, De Pauw, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana College, Nebraska, Newcomb, New York, Northwestern, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Tufts, Vanderbilt, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Alpha Omicron Pi has 21 college chapters and 12 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 400, the average initiation 200. The badge consists of the three sorority letters, superimposed one upon the other in sequence with a ruby or garnet at the apex of the Alpha, though the rest of the pin may be jeweled in accordance with individual taste. The pledge pin is a sheaf of gold. The flag is a cardinal banner with the Greek letters in white.

Color—Cardinal. Flower—Jacqueminot Rose. Jewel—Ruby. Open Motto—None. Patron—None. Call—A Whistle. Magazine—*To Dragma*—1905.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1919.

Alpha Phi

October 20, 1872

General Board**President**, Mrs. Alice R. von Brincken, Santa Clara, Cal.**Vice-President**, Mrs. Dudley Baird, 2434 Prospect St., Berkeley, Cal.**Corresponding Secretary**, June Schloss, 2925 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.**Recording Secretary**, Mrs. Howard M. Leggett, 2927 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.**Treasurer**, Ruth Crellin, Pleasanton, Cal.**Panhellenic Delegate**, Amy Comstock, Madison, Wis.**Editor**, Frances Perkins, 95 Sheboygan St., Fond du Lac, Wis.**Chapter Roll**

Boston, California, Cornell, De Pauw, Goucher, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oregon, Stanford, *Syracuse*, Toronto, Washburn, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Alpha Phi has 19 college chapters, and 11 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 3,200, the active membership 350, the average initiation 200. The badge is a monogram. The pledge pin is an ivy leaf. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Gray and Bordeaux. Flowers—Lilies-of-the-Valley and Forget-me-nots. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Hand in Hand. Insignia—The Constellation of Ursa Major. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Alpha Phi Quarterly*—1888.

Next Convention—Indianapolis, June, 1918.

Alpha Xi Delta

April 17, 1893

Grand Officers

President, Lena G. Baldwin, 670 Euclid Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

Vice-President, Mrs. Harold C. Haskell, 65 Gorham Ave.,
Brookline, Mass.

Secretary, Bessie Williamson, Galesburg, Ill.

Treasurer, Ellen Ball, 4714 16th Ave., N. E., Seattle.

Inspector, Mrs. John Knote, Springfield, Ohio.

Editor, Polly Fenton, 179 12th St., Milwaukee.

Chapter Roll

Albion, Bethany, California, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky, *Lombard*, Minnesota, Mt. Union, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Ohio State, South Dakota, Stetson, Syracuse, Tufts, Vermont, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg.

Alpha Xi Delta has 24 college chapters and 15 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 2,500, the active membership 400, the average initiation 200. The badge is a quill with the society's initials in raised and burnished gold on the feathers. The pledge pin is an ellipse of black enamel with the edge of bevelled gold, the Greek letters, Alpha Xi Delta, being in gold on the black background. The recogni-

tion pin is a triangle of black enamel bearing the society letters. The flag is a pennant of three horizontal bars, the top and bottom of dark blue, one bearing ten gold stars and the other a gold quill, the middle bar of light blue with the sorority letters in gold.

Colors—Light and Dark Blue and Gold. Flower—Pink Rose. Jewel None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Quill. Patron—None. Call—Secret.

Magazine—*Alpha Xi Delta*—1903.

Secret Magazine—*The Quill*—1915.

Next Convention—Rockport, Mass., 1918.

Chi Omega

April 5, 1895

Supreme Governing Council

President, Mrs. H. M. Collins, Lexington, Ky.

Vice-President, Ada Caldwell, 355 Marion St., Denver, Colo.

Secretary, Annie Whiteside, Lynchburg, Va.

Treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Watson, 1742 Lamont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Secret Work, Mary L. Railey, 1630 Josephine St., New Orleans, La.

Editor, Martha M. Land, Lexington, Ky.

Chapter Roll

Arkansas, California, Cincinnati, Coe, Colby, Colorado, Dickinson, Florida, George Washington, Illinois, Kansas, Kansas College, Kentucky, Michigan, Miami, Missouri,

Nebraska, Newcomb, New Hampshire, Northwestern, Ohio, Oregon, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Transylvania, Tufts, Utah, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Chi Omega has 34 college chapters and 30 alumnae associations. The total membership in 4,000, the active membership 650, the average initiation 250. The badge is a monogram. The Omega has a skull and cross-bones and an owl engraved upon its sides, while the arch bears the letters Rho, Beta, Upsilon, Eta, Sigma. The pledge pin is oblong, rounded at each end, enamelled in black, with the letters Chi Omega in gold. The flag has five vertical bars, three of cardinal and two of straw color, broadly banded across the top with a bar of cardinal bearing a white carnation of five petals, each with five points.

Colors—Cardinal and Straw. Flower—White Carnation. Jewels—Pearls and Diamonds. Declaration—Hellenic Culture and Christian Ideals. Insignia—Skull, Cross-bones, Owl, Five, Laurel. Patron—Demeter. Call—Mellomen Peirasthai Hamillasthai, Mepot' Apothaneisthai, Chi, Chi Omega, Chi!

Magazine—*Eleusis*—1899.

Secret Publication—*Mystagogue*—1905.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Delta Delta Delta**Thanksgiving Eve, 1888****National Council**

President, R. Louise Fitch, Cambridge, Ill.

Pan-Hellenic Delegate, Mrs. E. N. Parmelee, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President, Mrs. W. M. Hudson, Greencastle, Ind.

Secretary, Helen Balsley, Stanford University, Cal.

Treasurer, Pearle Bonisteel, 1609 Sherwin, Chicago.

Marshal, Mrs. E. L. Hulett, Canton, N. Y.

Historian, Mrs. F. E. Priddy, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Alliance Officer, Mrs. Herman Rich, 909 20th Ave., S., Nashville.

Editor, Mrs. S. L. Slover, 530 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Adrian, Alabama, Arkansas, Baker, Boston, Brenau, Bucknell, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Coe, Colby, Colorado, Colorado Agricultural College, Cornell, De Pauw, Drury, Florida, Franklin, Goucher, Hollins, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Judson, Kansas College, Knox, Maine, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Simpson, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Stetson, Syracuse, Texas, Transylvania, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Washington State, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Delta Delta Delta has 59 chapters and 65 alumnae associations. The total membership is 7,000, the active member-

ship 1,200, the average initiation 600. The badge is a crescent inclosing three stars and bearing three Deltas. The pin of the first degree is a silver trident. Graduate members wear an equilateral triangle of white enamel, supporting on its sides three Deltas of gold and inscribed in a golden circle surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue enamel. The pledge pin is a triangle of green enamel bearing three Greek Alphas in silver. The recognition pin is a Roman gold monogram of three Deltas. The flag is rectangular in shape and is composed of three vertical bars, the first and third sea-green, one bearing three Deltas in white and the other three stars in white, the middle bar white with a green pine tree upon it.

Colors—Silver, Gold and Blue. Flower—Pansy. Tree—Pine. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—Let Us Steadfastly Love One Another. Insignia—Trident, Stars, Crescent, Sea, Pine Tree. Patron—Poseidon. Call—Alala! Alala, Alala! Ta Hiera Poseidonia!

Magazine—*Trident*—1891.

Secret Quarterly—*The Triton*—1906.

Secret Annual—*The Trireme*—1908.

Secret Monthly—*The Triglyph*—1912.

Secret Weekly—*The Triad*—1913.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Delta Gamma

January 2, 1874

Grand Council

President, Mrs. P. J. Treat, Stanford University, Cal.

Vice-President, Frances S. Bragdon, 1909 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Hawley, 323 Eleventh Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Treasurer, Pauline Hagaman, 929 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Historian, Jeannette Bartelle, Belvedere I, Apt. 5, Toledo, Ohio.

Editor, Mrs. E. W. Hawley, 323 Eleventh Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Albion, Buchtel, California, Colorado, Cornell, Goucher, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Lawrence, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oregon, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Toronto, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Delta Gamma has 28 college chapters, 9 alumnae chapters and 13 alumnae associations. The total membership is 4,000, the active membership 500, the average initiation 200. The badge is an anchor supporting upon its shank a shield of white enamel with the sorority letters in gold. On the stock, also of white enamel, are the three letters, Tau, Delta, and Eta in gold. The pledge pin is a shield of white enamel similar to the one on the badge with the Greek letters Pi Alpha in gold.

Colors—Bronze, Pink and Blue. Flower—Cream-colored Rose. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—None. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Anchora*—1884.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1919.

Delta Zeta

October 24, 1902

Grand Council

President, Martha L. Railsback, 1628 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis.

Vice-President, Erma Lindsey, 202 Lefferts Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary, Rennie S. Smith, Y. W. C. A., Hamilton, O.

Treasurer, Hazel Putnam, Lake City, Ia.

Historian, Mrs. H. L. Stephenson, 412 Marguerite Ave., Portland, Ore.

Editor, Arema O'Brien, 78 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Chapter Roll

California, Cincinnati, Cornell, Denver, De Pauw, Eureka, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas College, Lombard, *Miami*, Nebraska, Ohio State, Pittsburgh, Washington State.

Delta Zeta has 15 chapters and 5 alumnae associations. The total membership is 900, the active membership 300, the average initiation 100. The badge is a Roman lamp, flanked with Mercury wings and supported by the cap of an Ionic column. The sorority letters appear in black enamel on the bowl of the lamp, the official jewelery being a diamond in the flame of the lamp and four pearls at the base of the cap. The pledge pin is diamond-shaped and is inlaid with a gold lamp.

Colors—Old Rose and Nile Green. Flower—Killarney Rose. Jewel—Diamond. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Lamp, Bible, Scroll, Distaff, Bodkin.

Magazine—*The Lamp*—1909.

Next Convention—Ithaca, N. Y., 1918.

Gamma Phi Beta

November 11, 1874

Executive Board

President, Carrie E. Morgan, 777 Harris St., Appleton, Wis.

Vice-President, Eleanor Sheldon, 110 Malcolm Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, Adah Georgina Grandy, 206 E. Central Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

Treasurer, Mary Richardson, 4719 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Visiting Delegate, Margaret Nachtrieb, 905 6th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, Lindsey Barbee, 1565 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.

Chapter Roll

Boston, California, Colorado Agricultural College, Denver, Goucher, Hollins, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Oregon, Stanford, *Syracuse*, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Gamma Phi Beta has 20 college chapters and 16 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3,500, the active membership 400, the average initiation 200. The badge is a monogram of the three sorority letters, inclosed within a crescent

of black enamel bearing in characters of gold the Hebrew for "Four." The pledge pin is a crescent-shaped stick pin of brown enamel. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Light and Dark Brown. Flower—Carnation. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Founded On a Rock. Insignia—Crescent. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Crescent*—1901.

Next Convention—Denver, 1919.

Kappa Alpha Theta

January 27, 1870

Grand Council

President, Mrs. John M. Mecklin, King Edward Apts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-President, Mrs. E. M. Forde, 1413 Rural St., Emporia,
Kan.

Treasurer, Mrs. Martha Cline Huffman, Merna, Neb.

Secretary and Editor, L. Pearle Green, 15 East Ave., Ithaca,
N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Allegheny, Arizona, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Colorado Agricultural College, Cornell, *De Pauw*, Goucher, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Lawrence, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newcomb, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon College, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, South Dakota, Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas.

Toronto, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Washburn, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin.

Kappa Alpha Theta has 43 college chapters and 35 alumnae associations. The total membership is 8,000, the active membership 900, the average initiation 400. The badge is a kite, the outer edge gold, the inner portion, which is slightly raised, of black enamel. In the middle on a band of white are the society's initials in gold. Above are two stars set with diamonds and below in Greek the date of founding. The pledge pin is a small diamond shield used as a stick pin and divided diagonally into two triangles, one of gold, the other of black enamel. The flag is the coat-of-arms on a gold field with bands of black to right and left.

Colors—Black and Gold. Flower—Black and Gold Pansy. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Stars, Eagle's Head, Three Links, Ermine. Patron—None. Call—C. G. G. E. flat.

Magazine—*Kappa Alpha Theta*—1885.

Secret Publication—*The Bimonthly*—1911.

Next Convention—St. Louis, 1919.

Kappa Delta

October 27, 1897

National Council

President, Marion Mullins, 1424 Cooper St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Secretary, Effie Moncure, Shreveport, La.

Treasurer, Rebecca Smith, 1710 Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

Registrar, Mrs. D. S. Duncan, 2174 S. Columbine, Denver.

Chapterian, Edith O. Knox, 804 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Editor, Elizabeth Corbett, 230 Gilmore St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Chapter Roll

Alabama, Bucknell, California, Cincinnati, Coe, Colorado Agricultural College, Cornell, Denver, Florida, Hollins, Illinois Wesleyan, Iowa State College, Judson, Kentucky, Louisiana, Hunter, Millsaps, Northwestern, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Trinity, Wyoming.

Kappa Delta has 23 chapters, and 11 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1,300, the active membership 500, the average initiation 250. The diamond-shaped badge displays a dagger, the sorority's initials and the letters A. O. T. in gold on a background of black enamel. The pledge pin is an open equilateral triangle of gold superimposed upon a dagger, straight lines connecting the center of the base with the center of each side. The flag is a thrice barred and dentated pennant, the olive bar bearing a white rose, the white a dagger and stars of gold.

Colors—Olive Green and Pearl White. Flower—White Kaiserin Rose. Jewels—Pearl and Emerald. Open Motto—Let Us Pursue the Honorable. Insignia—Skull, Cross-Bones, Skeleton, Dagger, Snake, Ermine, Cross, Lamp, Stars. Patron—None. Call—C. F. F. F. F. F. A.

Magazine—*Angelos*—1904.

Secret Publication—*Ta Takta*—1911.

Next Convention—Undecided, August, 1919.

Kappa Kappa Gamma

October 13, 1870

Grand Council

President, Mrs. Parke R. Kolbe, 250 E. Buchtel Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Vice-President, Sarah Harris, 1145 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Secretary, Estelle Kyle, 1313 University Ave., Boulder, Colo.

Treasurer, Martha Willets, 219 Greenwood Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Registrar, Mrs. Charles W. Leaphart, 1511 Rosemary Lane, Columbia, Mo.

Editor, Mrs. Katherine T. Mullin, 175 W. 94th St., New York, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Adrian, Akron, Allegheny, Boston, Butler, California, Cincinnati, Colorado, Cornell, De Pauw, Hillsdale, Idaho, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kansas College, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newcomb, Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Stanford, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Kappa Kappa Gamma has 40 college chapters and 45 alumnae associations. The total membership is 7,500, the active membership about 800, the average initiation 350. The badge is a key, bearing the society's initials and the date of founding in Greek. The pledge pin is a Delta of dark or

light blue enamel bearing a Sigma in light or dark enamel. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors—Light and Dark Blue. Flower—Fleur de Lis. Jewel—Sapphire. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Owl. Patron—Athena. Call—Hai Korai Athenes.

Magazine—*The Key*—1882.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Phi Mu

January 4, 1852

National Officers

President, Nellie S. Hart, 3706 Prytania St., New Orleans.

Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph E. Bailey, 6801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. I. M. Keller, Gladstone Hotel, Chicago.

Secretary, Erna M. Ferguson, Albuquerque, N. M.

Treasurer, Mrs. Charles G. Eidson, 2218 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Historian, Ruth Harris, Spartanburg, N. C.

Registrar, Mrs. Cecil C. McNeil, 436 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio.

Editor, Elizabeth McPetridge, 4810 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

Chapter Roll

Adelphi, Akron, Baker, Brenau, California, George Washington, Hanover, Hollins, Iowa Wesleyan, Knox, Lawrence, Maine, Millsaps, Missouri, Newcomb, New Mexico, Ohio State, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Tennessee, Texas, Washington State, Whitman.

Phi Mu has 25 chapters and 15 alumnae associations. The total membership is 4,000, the active membership 500, the average initiation 200. The badge is an oddly shaped shield of black enamel displaying in the center a hand holding a heart. Above is a ribbon of gold bearing the sorority's letters and below another bearing three stars. The pledge pin is of black enamel and bears a gold Phi. The flag is of rose and white bordered with rose, the former field bearing three white stars and the latter the sorority name in rose.

Colors—Old Rose and White. Flower—Rose-Carnation. Jewels—Ruby and Pearl. Open Motto—*Les Soeurs Fideles*. Insignia—Heart, Hand, Stars, Lamp, Lions, Stone.

Magazine—*The Aglaia*—1907.

Secret Annual—*The Philomathean*—1907.

Secret Quarterly—*To Sakos*—1912.

Next Convention—Columbus, Ohio, 1918.

Pi Beta Phi

April 28, 1867

Grand Council

Grand President, May L. Keller, Westhampton College, Richmond, Va.

Vice-President, Mrs. Ford Allen, 6417 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
Grand Secretary, Amy B. Onken, Chapin, Ill.

Grand Treasurer, Anne Stuart, 1906 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

Editor, Mrs. F. A. Rugg, 201 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

Chapter Roll

Arizona, Arkansas, Boston, Bucknell, Butler, California, Colorado, Denver, Dickinson, Drury, Franklin, George Washington, Goucher, Hillsdale, Hollins, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kansas College, Knox, Lombard, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Newcomb, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon College, Randolph-Macon, Simpson, Southern California, Southern Methodist, St. Lawrence, Stanford, Stetson, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Vermont, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Pi Beta Phi has 55 college chapters and 80 alumnae associations. The total membership is 10,000, the active membership 1,100, the average initiation 550. The badge is an arrow about an inch in length, bearing the sorority letters upon the feathers. The pledge pin is an arrow head in Roman gold, bearing a burnished Beta. The recognition pin is a miniature of the badge. The flag is an indented pennant of wine red surmounted by a triangle of silver blue, the latter field bearing a monogram of the letters I and C surrounded by a halo and a monogram of the letters Pi Beta Phi. Its lowest point is apparently pierced by a gold arrow which overlaps the lateral sections of wine red.

Colors—Wine Red and Silver Blue. Flower—Dark Red Carnation. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Arrow. Patron—Pallas Athena. Call—Ring Ching Ching! Ho Hippi Hi! Ra Ro Arrow! Pi Beta Phi!

Magazine—*The Arrow*—1885.

Next Convention—Lake Geneva, Wis., 1918.

Sigma Kappa

November, 1874

Grand Council

President, Mrs. M. D. Linger, 362 14th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President, Mrs. B. T. Weston, Rumford, Me.

Secretary, Mrs. F. C. Battram, 5606 Edgerly St., Oakland, Cal.

Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Blunt, 1011 Ashland Ave., St. Paul.

Editor, Mrs. Frances M. Wigmore, Orland, Cal.

Chapter Roll

Boston, California, *Colby*, Denver, George Washington, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Jackson,* Kansas, Middlebury, Randolph-Macon, Southern Methodist, Stanford, Syracuse, Washington State.

Sigma Kappa has 15 college chapters and 12 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 300, the average initiation 150. The badge is an equilateral triangle, supporting a raised triangle of maroon enamel with the sorority letters in gold. The pledge pin is a monogram of the letters, arranged in the form of serpent entwined about a K. The sorority has no national flag.

**Of. Tufts.*

Colors—Maroon and Lavender. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—One Heart, One Way. Insignia—Dove and Serpent. Patron—Secret. Call S-i-g, Sig, m-a, ma; Sigma Kappa, Rah, Rah, Rah.

Magazine—*Sigma Kappa Triangle*—1907.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Zeta Tau Alpha

October 25, 1898

Grand Chapter

President, Dr. May A. Hopkins, 606 Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Vice-President, Fannie Hunter, 1023 W. 36th, Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.

Treasurer, Mary L. Patrick, 1312 East 53 St., Chicago.

Historian, Mrs. Maude J. Horner, Rosemary, N. C.

Inspector, Julia Coe, 614 Cedar Springs St., Dallas, Tex.

Editor, Christine Bertholas, 2241' Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Chapter Roll

Alabama, Arkansas, Baker, Bethany, Boston, Brenau, California, Drury, Judson, Millikin, Pittsburgh, Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Washington State.

Zeta Tau Alpha has 19 college chapters and 12 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,000, the active membership 350, the average initiation 200. The badge, an ar-

tistically shaped shield, bears a crown in its centre, flanked by the letters Z. T. A. Below in Greek is the word Themis. The pledge pin is a carpenter's square with a turquoise jeweling. The sorority flag is a rectangle of turquoise blue bearing in Greek lettering the word Themis, which is flanked by triangular fields of steel gray carrying as devices an A and a flaming torch in turquoise blue.

Colors—Turquoise and Gray. Flower—White Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Seek the Noblest. Insignia—Eye, Crown, Balance, Book, Carpenter's Square, A, Dove with Olive Branch, Sword, Chain, Burning Taper. Patron—Themis. Call—None.

Magazine—*Themis*—1903.

Next Convention—Asheville, 1918.

Beta Sigma Omicron

December 12, 1888

Grand Council

President, Erna B. Watson, Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky.

Vice-President, Mrs. Omar F. Elder, 1129 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary, Mary L. Dooley, 1618 West Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Treasurer, Florence Poteet, 3848 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Editor, Florence Fenner, 3948 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Centenary, Central, Colorado Woman's, Greenville, Hamilton,* Hardin, Hollins, Lindenwood, Stephens, Synodical.

Beta Sigma Omicron has 11 chapters and 9 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2,500, the active membership 250, the average initiation 125. The badge is a monogram of the sorority letters, the Beta inside the Omicron and the Sigma, jewelled, superimposed upon the Omicron. The pledge pin is a triangle of red enamel with a gold star in each corner and a Grecian lamp in the centre. The flag is composed of three horizontal bars, the centre one red and the two outside pink. The sorority letters are in red on the upper pink bar. On the lower pink bar are three stars in red. The official banner is triangular, broadly banded with red and with a pink centre. The sorority letters are in pink and are placed in the corners. The date of founding, 1888, is in red in the centre of the pink field.

Colors—Ruby and Pink. Flower—Red and Pink Carnations. Jewel—Ruby. Open Motto—We live to do Good. Insignia—Stars, Covenant, Lamp, Laurel. Patron—Hestia. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Beta Sigma Omicron*—1905.

Secret Publication—*The Lamp*—1913.

Next Convention—Denver, 1918.

*Cf. Transylvania.

Eta Upsilon Gamma

November, 1901

Grand Officers

President, Isabel C. Rader, Jefferson City, Mo.

Vice-President and Editor, Mrs. D. N. McCauley, Laurel, Mont.

Secretary, Frances Fales, Jeffersonville, Ill.

Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Jackson, Mexico, Mo.

Northern Organizer, Mrs. L. C. Cleveland, Brunswick, Mo.

Southern Organizer, Sue Holmes, 814 Russell St., Nashville.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Centenary, Central, Colorado Woman's, Greenville, Hardin, Lindenwood, Stephens, Synodical.

Eta Upsilon Gamma has 9 chapters, and 2 *alumnæ* associations. The total membership is 1,500, the active membership 170, the average initiation 90. The badge is diamond-shaped, the central portion being of black enamel and bearing the sorority's letters, clasped hands, a skull and cross-bones. The pledge pin is clasped hands of gold. The flag is of green with gold lettering and a gold coat of arms.

Colors—Olive Green and Gold. Flower—Yellow Rose. Jewels—Diamond and Pearl. Open Motto—Be Strong in the Truth. Insignia—Hands, Skull, Cross-Bones, Diamond, Lamp, Triangle, Unicorn.

Magazine—*The Adamas*—1909.

Next Convention—Undecided.

Sigma Iota Chi

December, 1903

Grand Chapter

President, Evelyn McFarlane, Forrest City, Ark.

Vice-President, Marian McNair, Jackson, Miss.

Secretary, Adalyn Faris, Jefferson City, Mo.

Historian, Mrs. A. P. Mullman, Jackson, Tenn.

Custodian, Wilma Scruggs, Harrisonville, Mo.

Representative, Phles Stone, Hope, Ark.

Chapter Roll

Belhaven, Central, Colorado Woman's, Greenville, Grenada,
Hardin, Lindenwood, Martha Washington, Stephens, St.
Katherine's, Union.

Sigma Iota Chi has 11 chapters, and 5 alumnae associations. The total membership is 800, the active membership 200, the average initiation 100. The badge is a gold shield bearing a skull and cross-bones in black enamel and a white scroll displaying the sorority letters. The pledge pin is a shield of purple enamel with the letters in gold. There is no official flag.

Colors—Purple and Gold. Flower—Violet. Jewel—Amethyst. Open Motto—*Deus, Libertas, Lex*. Insignia—Eagle, Arm, Star. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Parchment*—1907.

Next Convention—Undecided.

LEGAL SORORITIES

Although the profession of law has been open to women for some years, it has not to date been chosen by any great number, so it is not surprising that but two sororities have been founded in that field. The vigor of those now in existence, however, promises well for the future.

Kappa Beta Pi

December 15, 1908

National Officers

President, Isabel R. Samuels, 5254 Wayne Ave., Chicago.
Secretary, Frances R. Callaway, 6632 Evans Ave., Chicago.
Chancellor, Estella Akin, 1347 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

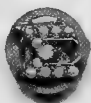
Chapter Roll

California, Chicago, *Chicago-Kent*, De Pauw, John Marshall, Kansas City, Northwestern, Texas, Washington College of Law. The total membership is 200, the average active membership 80, the average annual initiation 50. The badge is a monogram with the Kappa superimposed. The pledge pin is a small shield enameled in turquoise and old gold.

Colors—Turquoise Blue and Old Gold. Flower—Yellow Tea Rose.

Magazine—*Kappa Beta Pi Quarterly*—1916.

Next Convention—Chicago, October, 1917.



Professional and Junior Badges

Phi Delta Delta

November, 1911

Chapter Roll

Chicago-Kent, Oregon, Southern California.

The total membership is 100. The badge is a kite of black enamel displaying the letters of the sorority.

Colors—Old Rose and Violet. Flowers—Rose and Violet.
Jewel—Pearl.

MEDICAL SORORITIES

The medical sororities are not numerous, for the number of women students enrolled in the medical schools is still comparatively small. Opportunities for professional training along this special line are not lacking, as may be seen by a glance at the rolls of sororities listed under this head, but it is the liberal education that seems to appeal to the majority of girls who continue their studies beyond the secondary school.

The first medical sorority was Alpha Epsilon Iota, founded in 1890. It was without a rival for a decade and at present has only two, Nu Sigma Phi and Zeta Phi.

Alpha Epsilon Iota

February 26, 1890

Grand Chapter

President, Dr. Sarah Morris, Madison, Wis.

Secretary, Dr. Caroline Hedger, Minneapolis.

Treasurer, Dr. Clara Jacobson, Chicago.

Chapter Roll

California,* Chicago, Cooper, Cornell, Illinois, *Michigan*, Minnesota, Syracuse, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

*Los Angeles and San Francisco Medical Departments.

The total membership is 600, the active membership 100, the average initiation 40. The badge is a five-pointed star of black enamel with the letters of the society's name in the three lowest angles. Above is a serpent's head.

Colors—Black, White and Green. Flower—White Carnation.

Next Convention—Undecided.

Nu Sigma Phi

March 15, 1898

General Officers

President, Dr. Irene Robinson Pratt, Chicago.

Secretary, Dr. Victoria Bergstrom, Chicago.

Editor, Dr. Anna Hinds, Berwyn, Ill.

Chapter Roll

Chicago, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, *Illinois*, Indiana, Nebraska, Southern California, Valparaiso.

The total membership is 300, the active membership 50, the average initiation 25. The badge is a gold monogram of the three sorority letters, superimposed one upon the other in sequence, the Nu having as the required jeweling three emeralds on the cross bar and five diamonds on each standard.

Colors—Green and White. Flower—White Rose.

Next Convention—Undecided.

Zeta Phi

May 29, 1900

General Officers

President, Dr. Edith Hale Swift, Boston.

Secretary, Dr. Alice H. Bigelow, Boston.

Treasurer, Dr. Dorothy Child, University of Kansas.

Chapter Roll

Johns Hopkins, *Syracuse*, Toronto, Tufts, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The total membership is 150, the active membership 25, the average initiation 10. The badge is a quartrefoil of black enamel, bearing a caduceus with wings and rod in white and serpents in gold. The letters Zeta and Phi appear to left and right of the caduceus.

Colors—Black, White and Gold. Flower—Daisy.

Next Convention—Undecided.

MUSICAL SORORITIES

The first of this class was Alpha Chi Omega founded at De Pauw University in 1885 under the special patronage of Dean James L. Howe of the College of Music. Dean Howe believed so thoroughly in the advantages of these organizations that in 1892 he lent his aid to the establishment of a second similar society called Phi Mu Epsilon. Alpha Chi Omega has always been most progressive and has grown rapidly. In 1903 it made a striking change in its policy, for instead of confining itself strictly to schools of music affiliated with universities, it admitted such students from the liberal arts departments as were taking courses in music. The Convention of 1908 went further and ruled that chapters might permit fifty per cent of their membership to be drawn from the liberal arts department with *no* music. In 1915 further legislation removed all stated requirements as to division of membership between the liberal arts and the fine arts. Alpha Chi Omega now regards itself as a general sorority with musical traditions.

Phi Mu Epsilon remained a local for ten years, establishing its second chapter at Syracuse in 1902. Its badge was a harp with three strings across which ran a ribbon of black enamel bearing the sorority's initials in gold. Its colors were lavender and white, its flower the white rose. In 1906 it affiliated with Mu Phi Epsilon, founded at the Metropolitan College of Music located at Cincinnati. For some years Mu

Phi Epsilon denied its members affiliation with any Congress Sorority, but since 1915 the society has regarded itself as both honorary and professional, so some of its chapter rolls carry the names of music students who are active members of Congress Sororities on the same campus.

The musical sorority always labors under the disadvantage of drawing its material from a department where the average student remains only two years. Its influence, however, is very potent in holding its members to high standards of work along their chosen line.

Delta Omicron

September 8, 1909

Grand Officers

President, Mrs. D. S. Babb, Xenia, Ohio.

Secretary, Mrs. J. A. McClure, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer, Mabel Metz, Newark, O.

Chapter Roll

Cincinnati Conservatory, Denison, Detroit Conservatory, Michigan, Morrey School.

Delta Omicron has 5 chapters. The total membership is 150, the active membership 50, and the average initiation 25. The badge is a jeweled lyre with a gold bar bearing the sorority letters in black enamel. The pledge pin is a monogram of the two letters.

Colors—Old Rose and Silver. Flower—Lily-of-the-Valley. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—*Ames Tuam Sororem Quam*

Ipsam. Insignia—Wheel, Torch, Serpents, Stars, Javelin, Triangle. Patron—None.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Mu Phi Epsilon

November 13, 1903

Supreme Council

President, Mrs. Wm. E. Wright, 662 Park Ave., Meadville, Pa.

Vice-President, Mrs. F. J. Compton, 554 Sheridan Sq., Chicago.

Secretary, Hattie Elliott, 130 Seward Ave., Detroit.

..... Treasurer, Clara Von Nostitz, 215 Rockingham St., Toledo.

Editor, Emma K. Coleman, 2637 Bellevue Ave., Cincinnati.

Chapter Roll

Brenau, Bucknell, Chicago Conservatory, Chicago Musical College, Cincinnati Conservatory, Comb's Conservatory, Detroit Conservatory, Drake, Ithaca Conservatory, Kansas, Kroeger School of Music, Lawrence, Metropolitan Colleges of Music (*Cincinnati* and Indianapolis), Michigan, Mt. Union, New England Conservatory, Northwestern, Oregon, Pennsylvania College of Music, Simpson, Syracuse, Toledo Conservatory, Washington College of Music, Washington State.

Mu Phi Epsilon has 25 chapters and 7 alumnae clubs. The total membership is 1,300, the active membership 400, the average initiation 200. The badge consists of a jeweled triangle bearing the Greek Letters and supporting another

of black enamel ornamented with a lyre in gold. The pledge pin is a silver triangle bearing a raised lyre.

Colors—Royal Purple and White. Flower—Violet.
Jewel—Amethyst. Open Motto—Seeketh Not Her Own.
Insignia—Lyre and Triangle. Patron—None.

Magazine—*Mu Phi Epsilon Quarterly*—1905.

Next Convention—Eugene, Ore., May, 1919.

Sigma Alpha Iota

June 12, 1903

Grand Officers

President, Mrs. F. A. Mangang, 125 Giles St., Ithaca, N. Y.
Vice-President, Rebecca Alter, 3669 Reading Road, Cincinnati.
Rec. Sec., Elenore Walker, Rose Ann Bldg., Cincinnati.
Cor. Sec., Ina Williams, 2228 Hill Terrace, Ithaca, N. Y.
Treasurer, Jeanne Bresler, 1660 Second Ave., Detroit.
Inspector, Mrs. E. S. Sherrill, 50 Dexter Blvd., Detroit.
Editor, Hazel Sparks, 718 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Chapter Roll

American Conservatory (Chicago), Cincinnati College of Music, Cincinnati Conservatory, Detroit Conservatory, Indianapolis College of Musical Art, Ithaca Conservatory, Lawrence, Lincoln University School of Music, *Michigan*, Millikin, New England Conservatory, North Dakota, Northwestern, Washburn.

Sigma Alpha Iota has 14 chapters and 2 alumnae associations. The total membership is 600, the active membership 200, the average initiation 150. The badge consists of seven gold Pan pipes surrounded by a jeweled ellipse bearing the sorority's initials in gold on black enamel. The pledge pin is the Pan pipes alone. The flag is crimson with white letters.

Colors—Crimson and White. Flower—Crimson Rose. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—*Vita Brevis, Ars Longa*. Insignia—Pan Pipes, Ellipse. Patron—None.

Magazine—*Pan Pipes*—1910.

Annual—*The Year Book*—1910.

Next Convention—Cincinnati, April, 1918.

OSTEOPATHIC SORORITIES

The new school of healing, Osteopathy, has called into being new fraternities and sororities. The first one of the latter, Delta Omega, is as yet without a national rival.

Delta Omega

October 15, 1904

Grand Council

President, Dr. Ada A. Achorn, 687 Boylston St., Boston.

Vice-President, Dr. Jessie A. Wakeham, 1049 Rush St., Chicago.

Secretary, Dr. L. Verna Simons, 301 State St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Treasurer, Dr. Kathryn B. Lomas, 1405 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Chapter Roll

American School of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, Still College.

Delta Omega has 3 college chapters, but no alumnae associations. The total membership is 160, the active membership 40, the average initiation 15. The badge is a kite of olive green enamel bordered with gold and bearing in gold a skull and cross-bones in the upper part, while below are the sorority letters in gold on a white chevron. The pledge pin is a Delta of green enamel within a gold Omega.

Colors—Olive Green and Gold. Flower—Chrysanthemum. Jewel—Diamond. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Kite, Skull, Cross-Bones. Patron—None. Call—None.

Magazine—*The Alpha*, 1912.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

PEDAGOGICAL SORORITIES.

The normal sorority is the most recent development of the fraternity idea. Local normal societies may be found in many places and in New York State there are several organizations with fanciful names, such as Agonian, Arethusa, Clionian, that have been in existence for a number of years and have from time to time chartered locals in neighboring normal schools. There is, however, but slight cohesion between the chapters and no central governing body. It remained for Sigma Sigma Sigma to launch the idea of a *professional* normal sorority and to establish a Greek-letter society that should be to the state normal school what the well-known sororities are to the state university.

Sigma Sigma Sigma was founded at the Virginia State Normal School in 1898 and remained a local until 1903, when it secured a state charter and began establishing chapters. Within six years charters were granted to Lewisburg Seminary (1903), Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1904), Peabody Teachers College, Hollins Institute, Searcy Institute and Southwestern University (1905), Frederick Woman's College (1906), Union University (1909). Owing to anti-sorority regulations the Frederick and Searcy chapters became inactive in 1907 and that at Lewisburg in 1908. Within the next few years the sorority found numerous opportunities to charter petitioning locals in state normal schools, and as this

field promised a splendid development the Convention of 1911 voted to make a radical change in policy. The college chapters were in consequence released from their allegiance. Those at Randolph-Macon and Southwestern went into Delta Delta Delta. The chapter at Union will remain with Tri Sigma until suitable arrangements can be made for it.

Alpha Sigma Alpha was the second of the "hybrid" sororities to enter the pedagogical field. It was founded at the Virginia State Normal School also, remaining local until 1903, when it started on a career of expansion, granting charters to Lewisburg Seminary (1903), Columbia College for Women (1904), Mary Baldwin Seminary, Fauquier Institute, Fairmount Seminary and Ward Seminary (1905), Randolph-Macon (1908), Brenau, Mt. Union and St. Mary's (1909), Shorter (1910), Hamilton School (1911). The chapters at Lewisburg, Columbia, Mary Baldwin, Fauquier, Fairmount, St. Mary's and Shorter were killed by anti-sorority rules. By 1914 the only chapters in existence were those at Virginia, Randolph-Macon, Brenau and Mt. Union. The three collegiate groups being desirous of affiliation with Congress sororities so as to strengthen themselves locally, it became necessary for the Mother Chapter to find a new field for itself. This it did by becoming a professional pedagogical sorority in 1914, when it combined with several other sororities of long standing in normal schools. The Randolph-Macon chapter went into Pi Beta Phi in 1913, those at Brenau and Mt. Union affiliating with Delta Delta Delta in 1914.

Alpha Sigma Alpha

November 15, 1901

National Council

President, Mrs. W. H. Martin, 5 Cobden St., Roxbury, Mass.

Vice-President, Ida A. Jewett, Kirksville, Mo.

Secretary, Edith Gamble, Downing, Mo.

Treasurer, Ruth Duffey, South Charleston, Ohio.

Registrar, Eleanor Lowry, Aspinwall, Pa.

Historian, Dorothy Batten, Suffolk, Va.

Librarian, Mary A. Paden, Carr, Colo.

Ritualist, Minnie Shockley, Alva, Oklahoma.

Chapter Roll

Alva, Emporia, Greeley, Kirksville, Miami, Ohio, Penn-Indiana, *Virginia*.

Alpha Sigma Alpha has 8 chapters and 10 alumnae associations. The total membership is 800, the active membership 200, the average initiation 100. The badge is a concave square of black enamel displaying the sorority letters, a star and a crown. The pledge pin is similarly shaped, but enameled in crimson. The flag is a white oblong displaying a crimson phoenix.

Colors—Pearl White, Crimson, Palm Green and Gold. Flowers—Aster and Narcissus. Jewels—Pearl and Ruby. Open Motto—Aspire, Seek, Attain. Insignia—Star, Crown, Palm Tree, Phoenix. Patron—Hermes. Call—Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, A-S-A, A-S-A, A-S-A, Forever!

Esoteric Weekly—*The Phoenix*—1914.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1918.

Delta Sigma Epsilon

September 28, 1918

National Council

President, Alice Peterson, Greeley, Colo.

Secretary, Mrs. Orley See, Sacramento, Cal.

Treasurer, Irene Woodmansee, Cherokee, Okla.

Organizer, Virginia Stark, Mansfield, Ohio.

Editor, Lillian Bevan, McKeesport, Pa.

Chapter Roll

Alva, Emporia, Greeley, *Miami*, Penn-Indiana.

Delta Sigma Epsilon has 5 chapters and 5 alumnae associations. The total membership is 300, the active membership 150, the average initiation 75. The badge is a seven-sided shield of black enamel, bearing the sorority letters, a cornucopia and a circle. The pledge pin is a cornucopia.

Colors—Olive Green and Cream. Flower—Cream Tea Rose. Jewel—Pearl. Open Motto—Nihil Sine Labore. Insignia—Circle, Cornucopia. Patron—None.

Magazine—*The Shield*—1917.

Next Convention, Greeley, Colo., 1918.

Pi Kappa Sigma

November 17, 1894

National Council

President, Alice M. Lowden, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Vice-President, Martha G. Ziegler, 2362 Wheeler St., Cincinnati.

Secretary, Frederica Bretch, 2314 California Ave., Pittsburgh.
Treasurer, Helen M. Cook, 307 Adams St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Chapter Roll

Alva, Cincinnati, Miami, Penn-Indiana, *Ypsilanti*.

Pi Kappa Sigma has 5 chapters and 2 alumnae associations. The total membership is 750, the active membership 100, the average initiation 50. The badge is a modified triangular shield of black enamel, displaying the sorority letters and a lamp, and carrying a diamond surrounded by thirteen gold rays. The pledge pin is a modified triangle enameled in turquoise and carrying the sorority letters.

Colors—Turquoise and Gold. Flowers—Forget-me-not and Jonquil. Jewel—None. Open Motto—None. Insignia—Lamp, Star, Phi, Open Book, Laurel Wreath, Scroll. Patron—None. Call—C. E. E. Flat. E. C.

Next Convention—Cincinnati, 1919.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

April 20, 1898

Grand Chapter

President, Mabel L. Walton, Woodstock, Va.

Vice-President, Mrs. Bruce Devor, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Secretary, Hazel Geer, 701 Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Treasurer, Carrie K. Mason, Mattoax, Va.

Inspector, Genevieve Kirkbride, Foster Hall, Chicago.

Editor, Mrs. J. J. Eaton, 1327 S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Chapter Roll

Alva, Buffalo, Emporia, Greeley, Kirksville, Miami, Ohio, Penn-Indiana, Union, *Virginia*, Warrensburg, Ypsilanti.

Sigma Sigma Sigma has 12 chapters and 9 alumnae associations. The total membership is 900, the active membership 250, the average initiation 150. The badge is an equilateral triangle with indented sides, the raised inner portion of black enamel having a Sigma in each corner and a skull and cross-bones in the centre. The pledge pin is an indented triangle superimposed upon a circle. The sorority flag is of purple crossed diagonally with a white band bearing the sorority letters in purple, the purple fields displaying a triangle and a circle in white.

Colors—Purple and White. Flower—Violet. Jewel—None. Open Motto—Faithful unto Death. Insignia—Skull, Cross-Bones, Triangle, Circle. Patron—None.

Magazine—*The Triangle*—1905.

Next Convention—Undecided, 1919.

NECROLOGY OF CHAPTERS

Alpha Chi Omega—Bucknell University, 1898-99.

Alpha Delta Pi—*Wesleyan College*, 1851-1916; *Salem College*, 1905-09; *Mary Baldwin Seminary*, 1906-08; *Alabama*, 1907-08; *Alabama Women's College*, 1910-13.

Alpha Gamma Delta—*Wesleyan University*, 1906-12.

Alpha Kappa Psi—*St. Mary's School*, 1904-11; *Virginia Female Institute*, 1904-09; *Wesleyan College*,* 1907-13; *Stetson University*,* 1909-13; *Shorter College*, 1911-12; *Florida*,* 1908-16; *Synodical*, † 1913-16.

Alpha Omicron Pi—*Barnard*, 1897-1915.

Alpha Phi—*Barnard*, 1903-15.

Alpha Sigma Alpha—*Lewisburg Institute*, 1904-07; *Columbia College (S. C.)*, 1904-10; *Mary Baldwin Seminary*, 1905-08; *Fauquier Institute*, 1905-06; *Fairmont Seminary*, 1906-08; *Ward Seminary*, 1907-10; *Randolph-Macon Woman's College*,§ 1908-13; *St. Mary's School*, 1909-11; *Brenau*,* 1909-14; *Mt. Union*,* 1909-14; *Shorter College*, 1910-12; *Hamilton School*, 1911-12.

Beta Sigma Omicron—*Christian*, 1888-92 1910-15; *Missouri Valley College*, 1892-93; *Sedalia, Mo. High School*, 1898-1906; *Pueblo, Colo., High School*, 1902-06; *Mary Baldwin Seminary*, 1903-08; *Ward-Belmont*, 1903-15; *Fairmont Seminary*, 1904-12; *Potter College*, 1906-09; *Brenau*, 1907-14; *Liberty College*, 1908-13; *Crescent College*, 1909-14; *Woman's College of Alabama*, 1911-13.

* Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta.

§ Affiliated with Pi Beta Phi.

† Affiliated with Eta Upsilon Gamma.

Chi Omega—Jessamine Female Institute, 1898-02; Hellmuth Woman's College, 1899-1900; Belmont College, 1899-1903; University of Mississippi, 1899-1912; Union University, 1903-11; Barnard, 1906-15.

Delta Delta Delta—Wesleyan University, 1895-1912; Barnard, 1903-15; Mississippi, 1904-12; Wooster, 1912-14; Wesleyan College, 1913-16.

Delta Gamma—*Warren Female Institute*,* 1874-89; Water Valley Seminary, 1877-80; Fairmont College, 1877-80; Bolivar College, 1878-81; Franklin College, 1878-83; Hanover College, 1881-87; Synodical College, 1882-85; Mt. Union College, 1882-1909; St. Lawrence University, 1884-87; Adelbert College, 1883-88; University of Southern California, 1887-97.

Eta Upsilon Gamma—*Christian*, 1901-15; Forest Park University, 1903-12; Potter College, 1907-09; Brenau College, 1910-11; Judson, 1910-14; Ward-Belmont, 1912-15.

Gamma Phi Beta—Barnard, 1901-15.

Kappa Alpha Theta—Moore's Hill College, 1871-74; Illinois Wesleyan University, 1875-95; Wooster University, 1875-1913; Ohio University, 1876-86; Simpson College, 1879-91; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1881-81; Hanover College, 1882-99; Wesleyan University, 1883-87; Albion College, 1887-1908; University of the Pacific, 1889-90; Barnard, 1898-1915.

Kappa Delta—*Virginia Normal School*, 1897-1912; Chatham Episcopal Institute, 1902-04; Sub-rosa, 1902-04; Gunston

* Known also as Louis Institute and Oxford Female Institute, and located at Oxford, Miss.

Hall, 1903-12; Fairmont Seminary, 1903-12; St. Mary's School, 1904-11; Columbia College, 1905-10; Caldwell College, 1907-08; Woman's College Alabama, 1913-13.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—*Monmouth College*, 1870-84; St. Mary's School (Knoxville, Ill.), 1871-74; Smithson College, 1872-75; Rockford Seminary, 1874-76; Wooster, 1876-1913; Franklin College, 1879-84; Simpson College, 1880-90; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1880-84; Lassell Seminary, 1881-82; Barnard, 1891-1915.

Phi Mu—*Wesleyan College*, 1852-1916; Salem College, 1904-09; St. Mary's School, 1906-10; Chevy Chase School, 1907-10; Hardin College, 1907-11; Belmont College, 1907-11; Shorter College, 1911-12.

Phi Mu Gamma—*Hollins College*, 1898-1916; The Ely School, 1902-06; Brenau, 1902-14; Judson College,† 1904-13; Louisiana State University, 1908-10; Potter College, 1908-09; New England Conservatory,¹ 1908-15; Shorter College, 1910-12; Newcomb,² 1910-14; Woman's College of Alabama, 1911-13; Christian, 1914-15; Ward-Belmont, 1914-15; Middlebury,† 1914-16.

Pi Beta Phi—*Monmouth College*, 1867-84; Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary, 1869-71; De Pauw University, 1870-77; Baptist Young Ladies' Seminary, Indianapolis, 1870-71; Illinois Wesleyan College, 1872-?; State Institute, Bloomington, Indiana, 1872-85; Pella College, Pella, Iowa, 1881-?; Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1881-83; Jack-

† Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta.

§ Affiliated with Gamma Phi Beta.

¹ Affiliated with Sigma Alpha Iota.

² Affiliated with Kappa Alpha Theta.

sonville Female Academy, Jacksonville, Ill., 1881-84; Iowa State Normal, Bloomfield, Iowa, 1881-85; Carthage College, 1882-88; Nebraska Methodist College, York, Neb., 1884-92; Coe College, 1884-86; Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885-86; Callanan College, 1886-88; Hastings College, 1887-90; Barnard, 1904-15; Wooster, 1910-13.

Sigma Iota Chi—*Alexandria, La.*,* 1903-06; Winchester Normal College, 1904-07; Cincinnati Conservatory, † 1904-15; Hannah Moore Academy, 1906-08; National Cathedral School, 1907-08; Potter College, 1907-09; Virginia College, 1907-10; Hagerman College, 1907-10; Gunston Seminary, 1908-10; Crescent College, 1909-11; Brenau College, 1910-13; Shorter College, 1910-12; Ward-Belmont, 1914-15.

Sigma Kappa—Brown University, 1908-12.

Sigma Sigma Sigma—Lewisburg Seminary, 1903-08; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, ‡ 1904-11; Searcy Institute, 1905-07; Hollins, 1905-14; Southwestern University, ‡ 1905-11; Frederick Woman's College, 1906-07.

Zeta Tau Alpha—*Virginia Normal School*, 1898-1906; Hannah Moore Academy, 1900-04; Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1904-06; Richmond College, 1905-08.

* Sigma Iota Chi was founded by graduates of two sister schools, located at Alexandria, St. James and St. Xavier. The society had no constitution until 1906, when the Belmont chapter, founded in 1905, became incorporated under the laws of Tennessee.

† Affiliated with Mu Phi Epsilon.

‡ Affiliated with Delta Delta Delta when Sigma Sigma Sigma became a normal sorority.

HONORARY SOCIETIES

Honorary Greek-Letter societies grow more numerous with the years, as specialization leads most naturally to differentiation in degrees and as university authorities endeavor to find some way of adding distinction to the student who has done work of unusual excellence. At present women are eligible to membership in four,—Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Omega Alpha. Phi Beta Kappa was originally a secret fraternity, in practically all respects like those of the present time, but owing to force of circumstances its secrets became known and the society gradually assumed a new character. The three others, all founded within the last quarter century, were copied directly from Phi Beta Kappa with such changes as special needs demanded.

Phi Beta Kappa stands for a liberal culture as represented by the humanities, Sigma Xi seeks to exalt scientific studies to a place of honor among the humanities, while Phi Kappa Phi aims to recognize high rank in any department of collegiate education. Alpha Omega Alpha is a medical society. Its object is high scholarship, honorably acquired and honestly employed.

Phi Beta Kappa

Phi Beta Kappa was founded by five students at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., on December 5, 1776. Its avowed purpose was "A happy spirit and resolu-

tion of attaining the important ends of society." With this aim in view much attention was given to essays and debates with an anniversary banquet as an outlet for the youthful spirits of the members. The society was essentially secret, had a most binding oath of fidelity and a peculiar token of salutation. The original records give no clue to the source from which came the inspiration to form this secret Greek-Letter society, but the philosophical clubs then so common among the students at French and German universities may have led the founders to establish an organization that should stand for good fellowship. Then, too, the stirring times in which they lived, the burning oratory of Virginia patriots, the very Declaration of Independence itself, doubtless suggested the value of a united brotherhood.

Early provisions were made for placing branches elsewhere, for the organizers believed it was "Repugnant to the liberal principles of Societies that they should be confined to any particular place, Men or Description of Men, but that they should be extended to the wise and virtuous of every degree and of whatever country." The records show that the Beta, Gamma and Delta charters were granted, but do not indicate that such branches were organized. The War of the Revolution may have put an end to them as it did to the parent chapter. On January 3, 1781, the British fleet appeared off the coast and three days later the last meeting was held. It is interesting to learn from history that nearly one-third of the fifty members enlisted in the Continental Army, that seventeen served in the state legislature, that eight were members of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitu-

tion, that two became United States Senators and five Representatives, that many of the others were famous men in their day.

No attempt was made to revive the chapter at William and Mary until 1849, but the reorganized society had existed for scarcely more than a decade, when the Civil War broke out. Another attempt was made in 1895, and the mother chapter is now in a vigorous condition and likely to remain so for many a year. The suspension of meetings in 1781 would in all probability have rung the death-knell of this most interesting organization had it not been for the fact that a Northern man, Elisha Parmele, Harvard, '79, went to Williamsburg for post-graduate work. Such an idea seems strange today, but in colonial times William and Mary was the richest as well as the most thoroughly English of the colleges. Its Chancellors were the Bishops of London, its presidents their representatives. As the most prosperous college in the colonies it doubtless offered unusual opportunities along some lines. Mr. Parmele was initiated on July 31, 1779, and being strongly impressed with the possibilities for future growth, he asked for permission to establish branches at Harvard and Yale. The charters were called the Alpha of Massachusetts Bay and the Alpha of Connecticut. Eight years later these two chapters granted a charter to Dartmouth and for thirty years these colleges constituted the roll.

When the Morgan craze against Free Masonry was arousing all New England in 1831, John Quincy Adams, Judge Story and other prominent men prevailed upon the Harvard chapter to give up its secrets. Edward Everett was sent to

the Yale chapter to secure acquiescence. The records say that, "He touchingly set forth that the students of Harvard had such conscientious scruples as to keep them from taking the oath of secrecy and the society life was thus endangered. There was stout opposition, but the notion prevailed and the missionary returned to gladden the tender conscience of the Harvard boys."

The establishment of the chapter at Union College in 1817 gave rise to the fraternity system of the present time, because it led directly to the founding of Kappa Alpha in 1825. The newer organizations with their charm of secrecy appealed strongly to the undergraduates, and little by little, as greater emphasis was laid upon scholastic records and honor men alone were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, it transpired that the mother of fraternities lost many of its original characteristics and came to stand, as it does today, for a brotherhood of scholars. "For nearly half a century," wrote Edward Everett Hale in 1879, in his *Fossil from the Tertiary*, "it was the only society in America that could pretend to be devoted to literature and philosophy." And it happened, therefore, that in the infant literature of the nation some noteworthy steps are marked by orations and poems delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa. Among the famous men whose names have appeared upon the programs of the great public gatherings of the society are Adams, Everett, Story, Sumner, Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Webster, Choate, Bryant, Emerson, Holmes and Longfellow. The hundredth anniversary was noteworthy as suggesting the culmination of a movement that resulted in the formation in April of 1877 of an alumni

association in New York City, known as the Phi Beta Kappa alumni.

For more than a century the custom prevailed of requiring the consent of all Alpha chapters before a new Alpha could be established in a new state, all subsequent charter grants in that state being dependent upon the will of the Alpha. This most unsatisfactory method of establishing new chapters, the impossibility of demanding uniform standards of scholarship, the entire lack of unity in a movement that was without definite organization, the absence of any system of literary activity, were conditions generally deplored, but no attempt was made to evolve a national organization until the Harvard chapter celebrated its centenary on June 30, 1881. At this time the idea of a governing body was suggested and discussed, but no definite step taken. At a gathering, however, of delegates from sixteen chapters in New York, October 18, 1881, a resolution was made to recommend a permanent and a representative form of government. At Saratoga Springs, September 6-7, 1882, delegates from fifteen chapters unanimously adopted a constitution which was ratified in 1883 by all the chapters. The organization was known henceforth as "The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa."

Under the present arrangement all applications for charters must be made to the Senators, a group of twenty prominent members of national reputation, who hold their office for six years, and each application must be endorsed by five existing chapters. The charter grants depend to a large extent upon the recommendations of these men, but the final decision is made at the Triennial Convention, and no charters are is-

sued without the consent of delegations representing a majority of chapters. Since the new constitution went into effect, the society has given evidence of greatly increased vigor. Many triennial conventions have been held and numerous charter grants have been made. Much has been done also to bring about the unification of the chapters and to secure higher standards. Only such institutions as grant the A.B. degree in regular course are eligible to charters and no chapter is expected to elect to membership more than one-fourth of the graduating class. The recent movement to gather valuable historical data and to publish periodical literature, culminating in a quarterly, called *The Phi Beta Kappa Key*, is a most important one. The Elisha Parmele Scholarship, for which a fund had been accumulating, became effective in 1911, and is devoted to educating at William and Mary College a son* of a worthy Phi Beta Kappa member.

Women were first admitted to membership about the year 1875 by the chapter at the University of Vermont. The Cornell chapter has never made any sex distinction since its organization in 1882. The number of women on the rolls, however, was very small up to the year 1890, for until that time few chapters existed at colleges open to them. The decision of recent conventions to grant charters to independent colleges for women and the election of a woman to the Senate, indicate that Phi Beta Kappa is well on the road to becoming truly representative of the highest scholarship in the United States.

* If William and Mary should admit women, daughters will be eligible to the scholarship.

Sigma Xi

The Society of the Sigma Xi, as it is known officially, was founded at Cornell University in November, 1886, by a few earnest workers in the Engineering Sciences. Owing to an unfortunate laxity in keeping early records, the exact date of organization is not known.

The aim of the society, as indicated in the motto, Spoudon Xunones, Companions in Zealous Research, is to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, and to secure for scientific studies a place of honor among the humanities of a liberal culture.

Chapters may be established at any institution offering courses of study in those subjects that it is the object of the society to promote, provided that these courses are substantially equivalent to the usual four years' college course. The active membership is composed of resident professors, instructors, graduate students and seniors. The last may never be more than one-fifth of the class. No distinction on account of sex has ever been made.

Provision has also been made for alumni chapters, which may be established anywhere upon the application of five members of collegiate chapters. Alumni chapters have the right of suffrage at the convention and may elect to membership graduates of other institutions of learning at which the society has no chapters.

Phi Kappa Phi

Phi Kappa Phi was founded at the University of Maine, July 14, 1897. The motto means "The Love of Learning

Rules the World" and the aim of the incorporators was "to provide a Fraternity, dedicated to the Unity and Democracy of Education and open to honor graduates of all departments of American Universities and Colleges." All candidates for a baccalaureate or higher degree, without distinction as to sex, are eligible to membership in their senior year, provided their scholarship entitles them to rank in the first third of the class.

All applications for charters must be made to the Board of Regents, which is a sort of executive committee composed of the president general, the secretary general and three others. These five men have the power to investigate all applications and to make all charter grants. Active chapters may be established at universities and colleges "of good standing." Alumni chapters have as many votes in the convention as the active chapters, but have never received the right to elect new members to the fraternity.

Alpha Omega Alpha

Alpha Omega Alpha was founded at the Medical School of the University of Illinois, August 25, 1902. Chapters are limited to medical schools of the highest standing, and the membership may at no time exceed one-sixth of the graduating class. The constitution empowered the fraternity from the first to admit women. "To be worthy to serve the suffering" is the motto of the society.

Phi Beta Kappa

December 5, 1776

Officers

President, Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL.D., Amherst, Mass.

Vice-President, Edward A. Birge, LL.D., Madison, Wis.

Secretary, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D.D., 350 East 146th St.,
New York, N. Y.**Chapter Roll†**

Allegheny, Amherst, Bates, Beloit, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Chicago, Cincinnati, Carleton, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Georgia, Goucher, Grinnell,* Hamilton, Harvard, Haverford, Hobart, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kenyon, Knox, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lehigh, Marietta, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pomona, Princeton, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Rochester, Rutgers, Smith, Stanford, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, *William and Mary*, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale.

The badge was at first a square silver medal bearing on one side the letters S. P. and on the other the Greek letters of the

† Cf. Addenda.

* The corporate name is Iowa College.

society's name. Early in the Northern history of the order the familiar watch key pattern of the present day came into use. There were many styles and for years much latitude was allowed, but since 1910 there has been a standard badge. On one side are the Greek letters, which stand for the words *Philosophia Biou Kubernetes*, Philosophy the Guide of Life, and a hand pointing to three stars, symbolic of the society's lofty aspirations. The reverse bears the date of founding, the owner's name, college and class, and the letters S. P., which mean *Societas Philosophica*.

Original Colors—Green and Pink.

Never formally adopted by the United Chapters.

Magazine—*The Phi Beta Kappa Key*—1910.

Next Convention—Undecided, September, 1919.

Sigma Xi

November, 1886

Officers

President, Julius Stieglitz, University of Chicago.

Secretary, Henry B. Ward, Ph.D., University of Illinois.

Treasurer, George B. Pegram, Ph.D., Columbia University.

Chapter Roll

Brown, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rensselaer, Stanford, Syracuse,

Texas, Union, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin, Worcester, Yale.

The badge is a gold key bearing a monogram of the Sigma and Xi in black enamel. The seal is a laurel wreath surrounding ten stars and a lamp of research.

Colors—Electric Blue and White.

Magazine—*Sigma Xi Quarterly*—1913.

Next Convention—Undecided, December 28-30, 1918.

Phi Kappa Phi

July 14, 1897

Officers

President, Edwin E. Sparks, Ph.D., State College, Pa.

Secretary, L. H. Pammel, M.S., Ames, Iowa.

Registrar, James S. Stevens, M.S., LL.D., Orono, Me.

Treasurer, C. H. Gordon, M.A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Chapter Roll

Alabama Polytechnic, Delaware, Florida, Georgia School of Technology, Iowa State College, *Maine*, Mass. Agricultural, Nebraska Wesleyan, Nevada, North Dakota College, Pennsylvania College, Rhode Island, Tennessee.

The badge, which may be worn as a pendant, pin, or medal, is a flattened globe, bearing the letters Phi Kappa Phi and surrounded by the rays of the sun arranged in eight groups. The seal is a facsimile of the badge surrounded by a circle, above which is a row of stars to indicate the number of chapters, and below the words, "Founded 1897." The ribbon of the frater-

nity is white bearing in black the letters of the fraternity and the walls of Troy. The gown is of black with the ribbon on the front edge of the sleeves.

Colors—Black and White.

Next Convention—Undecided, December, 1918.

Alpha Omega Alpha

August 25, 1902

Officers

President, Winfield S. Hall, M.D., LL.D., Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

Vice-President, Walter B. Cannon, A.M., M.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston.

Secretary-Treasurer, William W. Root, B.S., M.D., Slater, N. Y.

Chapter Roll

California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, *Illinois*, Indiana, Jefferson, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Toronto, Tulane, Washington, Western Reserve.

The badge is a watch key bearing the society's letters and the year of founding.

Next Convention—With American Medical Association.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

November, 1881

General Officers

President, Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Vice-President, Mrs. John H. Huddleston, 245 West 78th, N. Y. C.

Executive Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Treasurer, Mrs. Katharine P. Pomeroy, 938 Glengyle Pl., Chicago.

Roll

Barnard, Beloit, Boston, Brown, Bryn Mawr, California, Carleton, Chicago, Cincinnati, *Clark*,* Colorado College, Colorado, *Columbia*, Cornell, De Pauw, Drake, Earlham, Elmira, Goucher, Grinnell, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, *Johns Hopkins*, Kansas, Knox, Lake Forest, Lawrence, Mass. Inst. Tech., *McGill*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, *Pennsylvania*, Pomona, Purdue, Radcliffe, Rochester, Smith, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Trinity, *Toronto*, Vassar, Washington, Washington State, Wellesley, Wells, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, *Yale*.

Branches

Albany, Ann Arbor, Appleton, Beloit, Binghamton, Bloomington, Ill., Bloomington, Ind., Boise, Boston, Buffalo,

* Only those women are eligible in italicized universities who hold advanced, nonprofessional degrees.

Butte, Canon City, Chanute, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Columbia, Columbus, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Duluth, El Paso, Emporia, Eugene, Fall River, Fresno, Great Falls, Greenwich, Honolulu, Huntington, Indianapolis, Kalamazoo, Kansas City, Lafayette, Lansing, Laramie, Lawrence, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Madison, Manila, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Missoula, New Haven, New York, Northfield, North Yakima, Oberlin, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., Providence, Rochester, Rock Island, San Bernardino, San Francisco, San Jose, Seattle, Sioux City, Spokane, Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Mo., Springfield, Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Superior, Syracuse, Tacoma, Toledo, Urbana, Utica, Washington.

Biennial Meeting—Undecided, 1919.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

July, 1903

Officers

President, Elizabeth A. Colton, Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

Secretary, Mary Leal Harkness, Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.

Treasurer, Lucy Bartholomew, Westhampton College, Richmond, Va.

Roll

Agnes Scott, Alabama, Allegheny, Barnard, Bates, Baylor, Beloit, Boston, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Bucknell, California, Carleton, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, *Clark*,* Coe, Colby, Colorado College, Colorado, *Columbia*, Converse, Cornell College, Cornell, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, Doane, Drake, Drury, Earlham, Elmira, Fargo, Franklin, George Washington, Georgia, Goucher, Grinnell, Hobart, Hunter, Illinois, Illinois Woman's, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, *Johns Hopkins*, Kansas, Kentucky, Knox, Lake Forest, Lawrence, Louisiana, Louisville, Maine, *McGill*, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Technology, Mercer, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Millikin, Mills, Millsaps, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, Newcomb, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Park, Parsons, Peabody, *Pennsylvania*, Pittsburgh, Pomona, Purdue,

* Cf. p. 121.

Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon, Reed, Rice, Richmond, Ripon, Rochester, Rockford, Smith, South Dakota, Southern, Southwestern, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Toronto, Transylvania, Trinity, N. C., Trinity, D. C., Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Washington, Washington State, Wellesley, Wells, Wesleyan, Western, Western Reserve, Westhampton, West Virginia, William Smith, Wisconsin, Wooster, *Yale*.

Branches

Asheville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Baton Rouge, Birmingham, Charlotte, N. C., Chattahooches, Columbus, Miss., Durham, Fort Worth, Georgia, Greensboro, Greenville, Jackson, Knoxville, Lexington, Macon, Mobile, Montevallo, Montgomery, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Natchitoches, New Orleans, Raleigh, Richmond, Rock Hill, San Antonio, Tampa, Winston-Salem.

Biennial Meeting—Undecided, 1919.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

March 10, 1906

Officers

President, Henry Smith Pritchett.

Secretary, Clyde Furst.

Treasurer, Robert A. Franks.

Headquarters, 576 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Roll

Amherst, Bates, Beloit, Bowdoin, Brooklyn Polytechnic, California, Carleton, Case, Central, Cincinnati, Clark, Clarkson, Coe, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dalhousie, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Drake, Drury, Franklin, Grinnell, Hamilton, Harvard, Hobart, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Knox, Lawrence, Lehigh, McGill, Marietta, Massachusetts Institute Technology, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, New York, Oberlin, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Purdue, Radcliffe, Rensselaer, Ripon, Rochester, Rose, Smith, Stanford, Stevens, Swarthmore, Toronto, Trinity, Tufts, Tulane, Union, Vassar, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washington and Jefferson, Washington, Wellesley, Wells, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, Worcester, Yale.

STATISTICAL DATA

There are in the United States 439 colleges open to women. They are of four types, the affiliated, the coeducational, the coördinate, and the independent college for women. The first and third kinds are rare, there being only seven affiliated and four coördinate colleges. They are invariably of high grade, all but one being on the roll of Phi Beta Kappa. Both the coeducational colleges and those for women only are numerous, there being 332 of the former and 96 of the latter. Broadly speaking, the coeducational college is a standard one, but the same thing is not true of the independent college for women, for though some of this type are the equal of the best universities in the country, many are little more than seminaries, or at most do only one or two years of college work. Each year, however, there is marked improvement. The public is demanding uniformity.

In the following pages each college is placed under one of the four heads already mentioned. Enrolment on the Association of the Collegiate Alumnae, the Carnegie Foundation and Phi Beta Kappa is indicated by appropriate abbreviations. Such enrolment always stamps an institution as of special excellence, but since a place on the Carnegie Foundation is granted to nonsectarian colleges only, the absence of the letter "C" in the case of denominational institutions does not indicate inferiority.

Affiliated Colleges

The word affiliated is used to designate such colleges for women as are under the supervision or tutelage of the administration of a college for men. The woman's college may, or may not, have an individual name, *but in every case the separation is complete*, i. e., the men and women do not meet in the classroom.

Affiliated colleges are not numerous, but, few as they are, they show many marked differences in the methods employed in furnishing the instruction to the women students. In the case of Radcliffe, opened in 1879, by a corporation under the name of "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," but popularly known as "Harvard Annex" until its incorporation as a college for women in 1894, the instruction is given by members of the Harvard faculty. Though most of its courses are identical with courses in Harvard and all are of the same grade as those given by the university, yet many listed in the different departments of the College of Arts and Sciences are not open to students at Radcliffe. Newcomb College was opened in 1886 and is affiliated with Tulane University, but it is located in a different section of New Orleans and has a faculty of its own. The recent Phi Beta Kappa charter grant to Tulane has been interpreted as including Newcomb. At Barnard, opened in 1889 and incorporated as an undergraduate woman's college of Columbia, the courses are given by professors appointed by the trustees of the University. Barnard graduates receive their degrees from Columbia and may take up postgraduate work at the university under the

same conditions as men. Brown University admitted women informally to certain privileges as early as 1892 and established the Woman's College as a regular department in 1897. Western Reserve University became coeducational in 1872, but made a change in policy in 1888. As long as coeducation existed the women were eligible to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1906 at the suggestion of the fraternity's senate, a special Woman's Section of the Western Reserve chapter was formed and arrangements made to include past graduates of the Woman's College. Tufts College is the most recent convert, having established Jackson College for Women in 1910 after eighteen years of coeducation. In the case of William Smith College, which was opened in 1908 and which is affiliated with Hobart, a famous college for men dating back to 1822, the compelling cause was a legacy left for the express purpose of educating women.

As affiliated colleges are not numerous and as all are of unusual excellence, statistics are given for the entire seven, even where the sorority idea is not tolerated. Brown had sororities for fifteen years, but abolished them in 1912. There have never been any at Radcliffe, but this is due to local conditions rather than to any definite policy of opposition on the part of the administration. In the case of the Woman's College of Western Reserve the authorities feel that the local societies are best for the women students, though fraternities are countenanced among the men. The trustees of William Smith are at present opposed to the formation of even local societies. Recent action on the part of the Barnard

faculty caused sororities there to die a natural death after a quarter century of existence. Newcomb has had sophomore pledging for a number of years under faculty rule. Jackson authorities are favorable to sororities.

Barnard College

New York, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1889; Valuation \$2,869,843; Endowment \$1,290,190; Faculty 72, Men 47, Women 25; Students 794; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$600; Degree, A.B.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Hepomene To Logismo.

Colors—Pale Blue and White.

Brown University

Providence, R. I.

Baptist; Opened 1764; Women admitted 1892; Women's College created 1897; Valuation \$2,125,000; Endowment \$2,500,000; Faculty 83, Men 81, Women 2; Students 994, Men 814, Women 200; Tuition \$105; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., M.S., A.M., Ph.D.

A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—Deo Speramus.

Colors—Brown and White.

Newcomb College

New Orleans, La.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1887; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$3,100,000; Faculty 52, Men 19, Women 33; Students 412; Tuition \$250; Expenses \$225; Degrees, A.B., B.Mus. Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Light Blue and Bronze.

Sororities—1891, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1900, Chi Omega; 1904, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Phi Mu; 1907, Alpha Delta Pi; 1914, Kappa Alpha Theta.*

Radcliffe College

Cambridge, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1879; Valuation \$900,000; Endowment \$900,000; Faculty 136, Men 136, Women 0; Students 584; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Crimson and White.

Tufts College

Tufts College, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1852; Women admitted 1892; Woman's College† created 1910; Valuation \$2,725,000; Endowment \$1,600,000; Faculty 254, Men 250, Women 4; Students 1142, Men 1022, Women 120; Tuition \$125; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., B.D., M.D., D.M.D. C., Φ B K.

Motto—Pax Et Lux.

Colors—Brown and Blue.

Sororities—1907, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1910, Chi Omega; 1913, Sigma Kappa; 1909, Zeta Phi (Med.).

Western Reserve University

Cleveland, Ohio

Nonsectarian; Opened 1826; Women admitted 1872; Women's College created 1888; Valuation \$1,672,585; Endow-

* Phi Mu Gamma, 1910-14.

† Jackson College.

ment \$2,918,686; Faculty 226, Men 202, Women 24; Students 1404, Men 983, Women 421; Tuition \$125; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Gold and White.

Delta Phi Upsilon was founded in 1893. The total membership is 86. Its founders intended that only students of Greek should be admitted, but this policy has been changed within the last few years. The badge is of dark blue enamel, fancifully shaped, outlined with gold scroll work and bearing the Greek letters in gold. The pledge pin is a circle of gold with a bar across the center. On the upper half of the circle are the words Delta Phi Upsilon, engraved in Greek characters. The colors are dark blue and gold, the flower, the pansy.

Gamma Delta Tau was founded in 1896. The total membership is 78. The badge is a shield with eight concave sides outlined with a row of pearls. An inner shield of black enamel with four concave sides bears the three Greek letters in gold. The colors are green and gold, the flower, the daffodil. The pledge pin is of black enamel, identical in shape and size with the inner portion of the badge.

Phi Kappa Zeta was founded in 1896. The total membership is 90. The badge is a five-pointed star set with pearls along the edges. An inner raised star of black enamel bears the gold letters Phi Kappa Zeta. The colors are black and gold, the flower, the daffodil.

Sigma Psi was founded in 1899. The total membership is 78. The badge is a shield with three concave sides, the edges outlined with pearls and the corners emphasized with emeralds. An inner raised portion of black enamel bears the Greek letters of the society's name, the Sigma being placed above the Psi. The pledge pin is a monogram of the two letters, the Sigma being of gold and the Psi of green enamel. The colors are green and gold, the flower, the daffodil. The flag is a pennant with gold letters on a green background. The open motto is "Ever faithful."

William Smith College

Geneva, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Affiliated with Hobart College; Valuation \$130,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 24, Men 21, Women 3; Students 60; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.

C., Φ B K.*Motto—Bios Psyche.**Color—Green.***Coeducational Colleges**

With the exception of Oberlin College and Bates College which are opposed to fraternity life in any form, and Ohio Wesleyan University and Colorado College, which admit fraternities but frown upon local societies among women, there are practically no prominent coeducational colleges closed to sororities. The seventy-seven institutions in the following list, to be sure, make up only one-fourth of the entire number of coeducational colleges mentioned by the United States Commissioner of Education, but of the other three-fourths many are so far from attaining the standards set by the best colleges that the sororities are not ready to recognize them. Others that are of high grade have such a limited enrolment of women that sorority chapters seem unfeasible.

Adrian College

Adrian, Mich.

Methodist Protestant; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1859; Valuation \$250,000; * Endowment \$100,000; Faculty 24,

* Grounds, Buildings, Apparatus.

Men 15, Women 9; Students 195, Men 105, Women 90; Tuition \$35; Expenses \$200;† Degrees, B.A., B.S., Ph.B., B.M., M.A., M.S.

Motto—Let the truth shine.

Colors—Canary and Black

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1890, Delta Delta Delta.

Akron University‡

Akron, Ohio

Universalist; Opened 1872; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$210,000; Faculty 20, Men 17, Women 3; Students 175, Men 101, Women 75; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S.

Motto—Let there be light.

Colors—Navy Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities—1877, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1879, Delta Gamma; 1912, Phi Mu.

University of Alabama

University, Ala.

State; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 79; Students 659, Men 594, Women 65; Tuition Free; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., LL.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Crimson and White.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Delta; 1910, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1914, Delta Delta Delta.

† Average annual cost to students in addition to tuition.

‡ Buchtel College, 1872-1913.

Albion College

Albion, Mich.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened as Seminary 1843; as college 1861; Women admitted 1843; Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$352,000; Faculty 28, Men 19, Women 9; Students 512, Men 275, Women 237; Tuition \$40; Expenses \$250; Degree, B.A.

*Motto—Lux Fiat.**Colors—Pink and Green.*

Sororities—1883, Delta Gamma; 1887, Alpha Chi Omega; 1915, Alpha Xi Delta.

Allegheny College

Meadville, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1815; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$1,025,000; Faculty 23, Men 20, Women 3; Students 406, Men 245, Women 161; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Φ B K.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Navy Blue and Gold.*

Sororities—1882, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1891, Alpha Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Gamma Delta.

University of Arkansas

Fayetteville, Ark.

State; Opened 1871; Women admitted in 1871; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$130,000; Faculty 80, Men 72, Women 8; Students 630, Men 375, Women 255; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., C.E., M.S., M.A., M.E., E.E., B.Mus., Ch.E.

Motto—None.

Color—Cardinal.

Sororities—1895, Chi Omega; 1903, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1909, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Delta Delta Delta.

Baker University

Baldwin, Kan.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1858; Women admitted 1858; Valuation \$394,958; Endowment \$264,981; Faculty 35, Men 23, Women 12; Students 512, Men 245, Women 267; Tuition \$48; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—Let him be first a man.

Color—Cadmium.

Sororities—1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1908, Alpha Chi Omega; 1912, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1916, Phi Mu.

Bethany College

Bethany, W. Va.

Christian; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1881; Valuation \$400,000; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 29, Men 21, Women 8; Students 387, Men 257, Women 130; Tuition \$36; Expenses \$160; Degrees, A.B., A.M., B.S., B.L.

Motto—None.

Colors—White and Green.

Sororities—1903, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Zeta Tau Alpha.

Boston University

Boston, Mass.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$1,113,000; Endowment \$1,235,000; Faculty 148, Men 140, Women 8; Students 1781, Men 1180, Women 601; Tuition \$130; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., S.B., S.T.B.,

S.T.D., LL.B., J.B., LL.M., J.M., J.D., LL.D., M.D., M.B.,
Ch.B., A.M., Ph.D. A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Scarlet and White.

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1883, Alpha Phi; 1887, Gamma Phi Beta; 1888, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Sigma Kappa; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta.

Butler College

Indianapolis, Ind.

Christian; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 17, Men 14, Women 3; Students 612, Men 292, Women 320; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., A.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1874, Kappa Alpha Theta;† 1878, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Delta Delta Delta.

University of California

Berkeley, Cal.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation \$9,021,673; Endowment \$4,353,574; Faculty 487, Men 447, Women 40; Students 5083, Men 3081, Women 2002; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.L., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.L., Ph.D., M.C.E., M.E., Mech.E., M.D., LL.B., D.D.S., Pharm.B., Ph.C. A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—Let there be light.

Colors—Blue and Gold.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma;* 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Gamma Phi Beta; 1900, Delta Delta Delta, Pi Beta Phi;

* Inactive 1885-97.

† Inactive 1886-1906.

1901, Alpha Phi; 1902, Chi Omega; 1907, Alpha Omicron Pi, Delta Gamma; 1909, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Xi Delta; 1910, Sigma Kappa; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi; 1915, Alpha Gamma Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha, Delta Zeta; 1916, Phi Mu; 1917, Kappa Delta; 1905, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

Cincinnati University

Cincinnati, Ohio

City; Opened 1819; Women admitted 1874; Valuation \$3,357,308; Endowment \$951,936; Faculty 150, Men 130, Women 20; Students 1906, Men 1069, Women 837, Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K

Motto—Alta Petit.

Colors—Scarlet and Black.

Sororities—1885, Kappa Kappa Gamma;* 1892, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Kappa Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Chi Omega; 1916, Delta Zeta.

Coe College

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Nonsectarian; Opened 1881; Women admitted 1881; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$1,200,000; Faculty 34, Men 20, Women 14; Students 478, Men 175, Women 303; Tuition \$52; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S. C.

Motto—Veritas Virtusque.

Colors—Crimson and Gold.

Sororities—1911, Kappa Delta; 1912, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Chi Omega; 1917, Alpha Gamma Delta.

Colorado Agricultural College

Fort Collins, Colo.

State; Opened 1876; Women admitted 1876; Valuation \$640,000; Faculty 63, Men 49, Women 14; Students 870, Men

* Inactive 1885-1914.

426, Women 244; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.S., D. V. M.

Motto—Service.

Colors—Green and Gold.

Sororities—1915, Gamma Phi Beta; 1916, Kappa Delta; 1917, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Colorado

Boulder, Colo.

State; Opened 1877; Women admitted 1877; Valuation \$1,300,000; Endowment None; Faculty 200, Men 174, Women 26; Students 1200, Men 800, Women 400; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., LL.B., B.Pharm. Φ B K.

Motto—Let your light shine.

Colors—Silver and Gold.

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1901, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Chi Omega; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1910, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Alpha Delta Pi.

Cornell University

Ithaca, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$8,000,000; Endowment \$15,000,000; Faculty 700, Men 685; Women 15; Students 5194, Men 4769, Women 425; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., D.V.M., C.E., M.E., M.C.E., M.M.E., B.S. in Arch., M.S. in Arch., B.S. in Agr., M.S. in Agr. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Carmelian and White.

Sororities—1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1889, Alpha Phi; 1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1909, Delta Zeta; 1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Kappa Delta.

University of Denver

University Park, Colo.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1864; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$450,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 90, Men 80, Women 10; Students 1214, Men 700, Women 514; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., A.M., M.S., Ph.D.

Motto—None.

Colors—Red and Yellow.

Sororities—1885, Pi Beta Phi; 1897, Gamma Phi Beta; 1908, Sigma Kappa; 1914, Kappa Delta.

De Pauw University

Greencastle, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1837; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$1,151,518; Faculty 47, Men 31, Women 16; Students 860, Men 354, Women 506; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Φ B K.

Motto—Decus Lumenque Reipublicae Collegium.

Color—Old Gold.

Sororities—1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1885, Alpha Chi Omega; 1888, Alpha Phi; 1907, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1908, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1909, Delta Zeta.

Dickinson College

Carlisle, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1783; Women admitted 1883; Valuation \$850,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 32; Stu-

dents 580, Men 483, Women 97; Tuition \$6.25; Expenses \$275;
Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., A.M. C., Φ B K.

Motto—Pietate et Doctrina Tuta Libertas. Colors—Red and White.

Sororities—1903, Pi Beta Phi; 1907, Chi Omega.

Drury College

Springfield, Mo.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873;
Valuation \$550,000; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 27, Men
22, Women 5; Students 471, Men 224, Women 247; Tuition
\$40; Expenses \$150; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., S.M., C.

Motto—Christo et Humanitati. Colors—Scarlet and Gray.

Sororities—1909, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta
Delta.

Eureka College

Eureka, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1848; Women admitted 1848;
Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 23; Men
15, Women 8; Students 286, Men 120, Women 166; Tuition
\$50; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None. Colors—Maroon and Old Gold.

Sororities—1917, Delta Zeta.

Franklin College

Franklin, Ind.

Baptist; Opened 1834; Women admitted 1869; Valuation
\$264,800; Endowment \$350,000; Faculty 15, Men 11, Women
4; Students 208, Men 94, Women 114; Tuition \$63; Expenses
\$175; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.B., C.

Motto—Christianity and Culture. Colors—Navy Blue and Old Gold.
Sororities—1888, Pi Beta Phi; 1912, Delta Delta Delta.

George Washington University

Washington, D. C.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1821; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$1,200,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 185; Students 1508, Men 1258, Women 250; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D., Pharm.G., LL.B.

Motto—Deus Nobis Fiducia. Colors—Continental Buff and Blue.

Sororities—1889, Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1906, Sigma Kappa; 1915, Phi Mu.

Hanover College

Hanover, Ind.

Presbyterian; Opened 1827; Women admitted 1827; Valuation \$200,000; Endowment \$250,000; Faculty 18, Men 14, Women 4; Students 200, Men 100, Women 100; Tuition \$40; Expenses \$250; Degree, A.B.

Motto—Philosophia Pietati Ancillans. Colors—Red and Blue.

Sororities—1913, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi.

Hillsdale College

Hillsdale, Mich.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation \$175,732; Endowment \$400,000; Faculty 24, Men 16, Women 7; Students 476, Men 200, Women 276; Tuition \$35; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., A.M., B.Pd.

Motto—Virtus Tentamine Gaudet.

Colors—Ultramarine Blue.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Pi Beta Phi.

University of Idaho

Moscow, Idaho

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$779,100; Endowment \$4,290,000; Faculty 66, Men 56, Women 10; Students 568, Men 354, Women 214; Tuition Free; Expenses \$200; Degrees, B.A., B.S., LL.B., M.A., M.S.

Motto—Esto Perpetua.

Colors—Gold and White.

Sororities—1910, Gamma Phi Beta; 1911, Delta Gamma; 1915, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Illinois

Urbana, Ill.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$5,000,000; Endowment \$647,000; Faculty 465, Men 417, Women 48; Students 5072, Men 4051, Women 1021; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., B.L.S., LL.B., Ph.G., M.S., Ph.D., J.D., M.D., M.E., C.E., E.E., M.Arch. A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—Learning and Labor.

Colors—Orange and Blue.

Sororities—1895, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Alpha Chi Omega; 1900, Chi Omega; 1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1906, Sigma Kappa; 1907, Delta Gamma; 1911, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Gamma Phi Beta; 1898, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.), Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

Illinois Wesleyan University

Bloomington, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1877; Valuation \$207,500; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 45, Men 30, Women 15; Students 616, Men 289, Women 327; Tuition \$57; Expenses \$275; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., LL.B.

*Motto—Scientia et Sapientia.**Colors—Green and White.*

Sororities—1873, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Sigma Kappa; 1908, Kappa Delta; 1914, Alpha Gamma Delta.

University of Indiana

Bloomington, Ind.

State; Opened 1824; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$700,000; Faculty 90, Men 77, Women 13; Students 2564, Men 1593, Women 971; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D.

C., Φ B K.

*Motto—Lux Et Veritas.**Colors—Cream and Crimson.*

Sororities—1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1872, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Delta Gamma; 1909, Delta Zeta; 1916, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1917, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

Iowa State College

Ames, Iowa

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation \$4,000,000; Endowment \$686,778; Faculty 264, Men 204, Women 60; Students 2839, Men 2419, Women 420; Tuition

Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.S., C.E., M.E., D.V.M., M.S.A., M.S., M.A.E.

Motto—Science with Practice.

Colors—Cardinal and Gold.

Sororities—1877, Pi Beta Phi,* 1889, Delta Delta Delta;† 1908, Kappa Delta; 1911, Alpha Delta Pi; 1917, Alpha Gamma Delta.

University of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

State; Opened 1847; Women admitted 1847; Valuation \$3,500,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 191, Men 170, Women 21; Students 2253, Men 1415, Women 838; Tuition \$20; Expenses \$200; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., D.D.S., Ph.G., Ph.C.

A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Color—Old Gold.

Sororities—1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Pi Beta Phi; 1887, Delta Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta; 1911, Alpha Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Xi Delta; 1913, Delta Zeta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi, Gamma Phi Beta.

Iowa Wesleyan College

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1844; Women admitted 1844; Valuation \$250,000; Endowment \$700,000; Faculty 28, Men 16, Women 12; Students 400, Men 210, Women 190; Tuition \$45; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.S., Ph.B., Litt.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1868, Pi Beta Phi; 1902, Alpha Xi Delta.

* Inactive 1891-1906.

† Inactive 1891-1912.

Kansas State College

Manhattan, Kan.

State; Opened 1863; Women admitted 1863; Valuation \$2,000,000; Income \$1,000,000; Faculty 215, Men 165, Women 50; Students 3340, Men 2018, Women 1322; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degree, A.B., B.S., M.S., D.V.M.

*Motto—None.**Color—Royal Purple.*

Sororities—1915, Delta Zeta, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Delta Pi, Chi Omega; 1916, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kan.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1866; Valuation \$2,500,000; Endowment \$150,000; Faculty 169, Men 136, Women 33; Students 2523, Men 1605, Women 918; Tuition \$10; Expenses \$260; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.S., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E., Ph.C., Mus.B.

A. C. A., Φ B K.*Motto—None.**Colors—Harvard Crimson and Yale Blue.*

Sororities—1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1902, Chi Omega; 1912, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Sigma Kappa; 1914, Alpha Chi Omega; 1915, Gamma Phi Beta, Alpha Xi Delta; 1910, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

University of Kentucky

Lexington, Ky.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 98, Men 90, Women

8; Students 468, Men 398, Women 70; Tuition Free; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E., M.E., E.E.

Motto—None.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1908, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Xi Delta; 1910, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Delta; 1914, Chi Omega.

Knox College

Galesburg, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1840; Women admitted 1845; Valuation.\$593,101; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 32, Men 21, Women 11; Students 584, Men 189, Women 395; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S.; A.M., M.S.

A. C. A., C. Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Purple and Old Gold.

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu.

Lawrence College

Appleton, Wis.

Interdenominational; Opened as seminary 1847; Chartered as a college 1849; Women admitted 1849; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 40, Men 25, Women 15, Students 426, Men 237, Women 189; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$250; Degree, A. B.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Yale Blue and White.

Sororities—1908, Alpha Delta Pi; 1915, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma; 1912, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

Lombard College

Galesburg, Ill.

Universalist; Opened 1851; Women admitted 1851; Valuation \$225,000; Endowment \$275,000; Faculty 16, Men 10, Women 6; Students 148, Men 62, Women 86; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—Scholarship, Culture, Practical Efficiency.

Colors—Gold and Olive.

Sororities—1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1893, Alpha Xi Delta; 1915, Delta Zeta.

University of Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.

State; Opened 1860; Women admitted 1903; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 67, Men 59, Women 8; Students 1294, Men 913, Women 381; Tuition Free; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.E.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Purple.

Sororities—1908, Kappa Delta; 1914, Alpha Delta Pi.

University of Maine

Orono, Me.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1872; Valuation \$810,828; Endowment \$218,300; Faculty 107, Men 102, Women 5; Students 1011, Men 929, Women 82; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., LL.B., Ph.C., M.A., M.S., LL.M., C.E., M.E., E.E. Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Color—Light Blue.

Sororities—1908, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1912, Phi Mu; 1917, Delta Delta Delta.

Miami University

Oxford, Ohio

State; Opened 1824; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$800,000; Income \$270,000; Faculty 45, Men 38, Women 7; Students 568, Men 244, Women 324; Tuition \$30; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M. Φ B K.

Motto—Prodesse Quam Conspici.

Colors—Red and White.

Sororities—1902, Delta Zeta;* 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1912, Chi Omega;† 1912, Sigma Sigma Sigma (Ped.); 1914, Alpha Sigma Alpha (Ped.)

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich.

State; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$8,000,000; Income \$1,180,000; Faculty 462, Men 442, Women 20; Students 5900, Men 4800, Women 1100; Tuition \$39; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Sc.D., Ph.D. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Artes, Scientia, Veritas.

Colors—Maize and Blue.

Sororities—1879, Kappa Alpha Theta;‡ 1882, Gamma Phi Beta; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1888, Pi Beta Phi; 1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Alpha Phi; 1894, Delta Delta Delta;§ 1899, Alpha Chi Omega; 1905, Chi Omega; 1890, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.); 1903 Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.); 1904, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.); 1910, Delta Omicron (Mus.).

In addition to the national sororities there is a local society called Sorosis, established in 1886. It is non-secret, being a branch of New York Sorosis, which was founded in 1868. Its aims and methods,

* Inactive 1905-1908.

† Phi Delta Kappa 1909-1912.

‡ Inactive 1886-1893.

§ Inactive 1900-15.

however, are very similar to those of its rivals. The total membership is 250, the average active membership 20, the average annual initiation 6. The badge is a monogram of an Old English S and a simple C jeweled. The pledge pin is an oval of rose gold bearing a C linked to the upper part of the S. The colors are yellow and white.

Millikin University*

Decatur, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1903; Women admitted 1903; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$225,000; Faculty 66, Men 33, Women 33; Students 1128, Men 306, Women 822; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Motto—In His Plenitudo Vis.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1912, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1913, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$9,765,551; Endowment \$1,506,136; Faculty 422, Men 391, Women 31, Students 4057, Men 2470, Women 1587; Tuition \$30; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E., Met.E., M.D., D.S., B.Pharm., D.C.L., LL.B., LL.M.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Maroon and Old Gold.

Sororities—1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Delta Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1890, Alpha Phi; 1890, Pi Beta Phi; † 1894, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Gamma Phi Beta; 1907, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908,

* The corporate name is James Millikin University.

† Inactive 1897-1905.

Alpha Gamma Delta; 1912, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1901, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

University of Missouri

Columbia, Mo.

State; Opened 1840; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$4,000,000; Endowment \$1,264,839; Faculty 183, Men 168, Women 15; Students 3141, Men 2283, Women 858; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., C.E., M.E., E.E. A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Black.

Sororities—1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Pi Beta Phi; 1909, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma; 1910, Alpha Phi; 1913, Phi Mu, Chi Omega; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi, Delta Delta Delta.

University of Montana

Missoula, Mont.

State; Opened 1895; Women admitted 1895; Valuation \$350,000; Endowment \$850,000; Faculty 25, Men 18, Women 7; Students 184, Men 83, Women 101; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1909, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1911, Delta Gamma.

Mt. Union College

Alliance, Ohio

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1846; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$300,000; Faculty 28,

Men 20, Women 8; Students 572, Men 260, Women 312; Tuition \$54; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S.

Motto—Sit Lux.

Color—Royal Purple.

Sororities—1902, Alpha Xi Delta; 1914, Delta Delta Delta.*

University of Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation \$4,600,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 218, Men 142 Women 76; Students 3992, Men 2236, Women 1756; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., M.F., E.E., M.E., C.E., A.E A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Scarlet and Cream.

Sororities—1884, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Delta Gamma; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1904, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1906, Alpha Phi; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1910, Delta Zeta; 1912, Alpha Xi Delta; 1914, Gamma Phi Beta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi; 1912, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.).

University of Nevada

Reno, Nev.

State; Opened 1886; Women admitted 1886; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 35, Men 29, Women 6; Students 250, Men 150, Women 100; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Silver and Blue.

Sororities—1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Pi Beta Phi.

* Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14.

New Hampshire College

Durham, N. H.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1900; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 61, Men 57, Women 4; Students 666, Men 521, Women 145; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.S.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Blue and White.*

Sororities—1914, Alpha Xi Delta; 1915, Chi Omega.

University of New Mexico

Albuquerque, N. M.

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$200,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 19, Men 12, Women 7; Students 89, Men 57, Women 32; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., B.S., B.Ped.

*Motto—Lux Hominum Vita.**Colors—Cherry and Silver.*

Sorority—1911, Phi Mu.

New York University

New York, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1886;* Valuation \$5,770,000; Endowment \$1,772,000; Faculty 400, Men 393, Women 7; Students 5000, Men 4300, Women 700; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$400; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.C.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., ScD., Pd.M., Pd.D., LL.B., LL.M., J.D., M.D., D.V.S., C.E., M.E., Chem.E.

C., Φ B K.

*Motto—Pestare Et Praestare.**Color—Violet.*

Sorority—1900, Alpha Omicron Pi.

* The undergraduate college proper is not open to women.

University of North Dakota

University, N. D.

State; Opened 1884; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$870,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 99, Men 82, Women 17; Students 652, Men 400, Women 252; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., M.A., C.E., E.E., M.E. Φ B K.

Motto—Lux et Lex.

Colors—The Wild Rose (Pink and Green).

Sororities—1911, Alpha Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1917, Delta Gamma.

Northwestern University

Evanston, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$10,000,000; Endowment \$4,500,000; Faculty 410, Men 362, Women 48; Students 4454, Men 2909, Women 1545; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$500; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., Ph.D. A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—Quaecumque Sunt Vera.

Color—Royal Purple.

Sororities—1881, Alpha Phi; 1882, Delta Gamma, Kappa Kappa, Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Alpha Chi Omega; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1901, Chi Omega; 1907, Kappa Delta; 1909, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1904, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.); 1914, Mu Phi Epsilon.

Ohio State University

Columbus, Ohio

State; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation \$4,500,000; Endowment \$950,338; Faculty 274, Men 236, Women 38; Students 3928, Men 3051, Women 877; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., C. E., M.E., E.M., LL.B., LL.M., D.V.M. Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Scarlet and Gray.

Sororities—1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Delta Delta Delta; 1911, Delta Zeta, Delta Gamma; 1912, Alpha Phi; 1913, Phi Mu; 1916, Alpha Xi Delta.

Ohio University

Athens, Ohio

State; Opened 1804; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 82, Men 46, Women 36; Students 1921, Men 840, Women 1081; Tuition Free; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—*Prae Omnibus Virtus.*

Colors—Olive Green and White.

Sororities—1889, Pi Beta Phi; 1908, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1911, Alpha Xi Delta; 1912, Chi Omega;* 1912, Sigma Sigma Sigma (Ped.); 1917, Alpha Sigma Alpha (Ped.).

University of Oklahoma

Norman, Okla.

State; Opened 1893; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$3,670,000; Faculty 112; Men 102, Women 10; Students 759, Men 489, Women 270; Tuition Free; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., Ph.C., B.M., M.D., LL.B.

Motto—*Civi et Republicae.*

Colors—Crimson and Cream.

Sororities—1909, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1910, Delta Delta Delta, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1916, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of Oregon

Eugene, Ore.

State; Opened 1877; Women admitted 1877; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$50,000; Faculty 102, Men 99,

* Pi Delta Kappa, 1907-12.

Women 7; Students 1220, Men 761, Women 459; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.D., LL.B.

Motto—Mens Agitat Molem.

Colors—Lemon Yellow and Green.

Sororities—1908, Gamma Phi Beta; 1909, Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1910, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma; 1914, Alpha Phi; 1915, Pi Beta Phi; 1911, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1740; Women admitted 1876;* Valuation \$17,900,000; Endowment \$6,500,000; Faculty 553; Students 5323, Men 4378, Women 945; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., C.E.C., M.E., LL.B., M.D., D.D.S., V.M.D. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Literae Sine Moribus Vanæ. Colors—Crimson and Navy Blue.

Sororities—1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta.

Purdue University

Lafayette, Ind.

State; Opened 1870; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$2,250,000; Income, \$1,000,000; Faculty 219, Men 205, Women 14; Students 2415, Men 2109, Women 306; Tuition Free; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.S., M.S.

A. C. A., C.

Motto—None.

Colors—Old Gold and Black.

Sororities—1915, Kappa Alpha Theta.

* All undergraduate departments are not open to women.

Simpson College

Indianola, Iowa

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1867; Valuation \$228,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 31, Men 20, Women 11; Students 429, Men 180, Women 249; Tuition \$52; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.Mus.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Red and Old Gold.*

Sororities—1874, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1917, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

University of South Dakota

Vermilion, S. D.

State; Opened 1883; Women admitted 1883; Valuation \$500,000; Endowment \$200,000; Faculty 50, Men 40, Women 10, Students 425, Men 300, Women 125; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., B.Mus. LL.B.

*Motto—Veritas.**Color—Vermilion.*

Sororities—1903, Alpha Xi Delta; 1912, Kappa Alpha Theta.

University of Southern California

Los Angeles, Cal.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1880; Women admitted 1880; Valuation \$800,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 237, Men 202, Women 35; Students 2505, Men 1465, Women 1040; Tuition \$86; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.D., LL.B., LL.M., D.D.S., B.D., Ph.G., C.E., E.E.

*Motto—Palman Qui Meruit Ferat.**Color—Gold.*

Sororities—1895, Alpha Chi Omega;* 1910, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1915, Phi Mu; 1917, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta.

* Inactive 1898-1905.

Southwestern University

Georgetown, Tex.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$300,000; Endowment \$100,000; Faculty 28, Men 19, Women 9; Students 680, Men 384, Women 296; Tuition \$63; Expenses \$150; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Lemon and Black.*

Sororities—1906, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1907, Alpha Delta Pi; 1908, Phi Mu; 1911, Delta Delta Delta.*

St. Lawrence University

Canton, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation \$430,000; Endowment \$1,070,000; Faculty 50, Men 42, Women 8; Students 512, Men 352, Women 160; Tuition \$60; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.D., LL.B., A.M., M.S.

Φ B K.

*Motto—Fides Et Veritas.**Colors—Scarlet and Brown.*

Sororities—1881, Kappa Kappa Gamma;† 1891, Delta Delta Delta, 1914, Pi Beta Phi.

Stanford University‡

Palo Alto, Cal.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1891; Women admitted 1891; Valuation \$33,000,000; Endowment \$25,000,000; Faculty 199, Men 178, Women 21; Students 1792, Men 1227, Women 565;

* Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-1911.

† Inactive 1898-1915.

‡ The corporate name is Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Tuition \$15; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.,
LL.B., J.D., E.E., M.E. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Color—Cardinal.

Sororities—1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Kappa Kappa Gamma;
1893, Pi Beta Phi;* 1897, Delta Gamma; 1897, Alpha Phi; 1905,
Gamma Phi Beta; 1909, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Alpha Omicron Pi,
1915, Chi Omega, Sigma Kappa.

Stetson University†

De Land, Fla.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1887; Women admitted 1887;
Valuation \$900,000; Endowment \$1,023,000; Faculty 49, Men
28, Women 21; Students 500, Men 300, Women 200; Tuition
\$72; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., Ph.B.

Motto—Pro Deo et Veritate.

Colors—Green and White.

Sororities—1913, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta;‡ 1917, Alpha Xi
Delta.

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pa.

Friends; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation
\$2,000,000; Endowment \$1,500,000; Faculty 47, Men 40,
Women 7; Students 409, Men 184, Women 225; Tuition
\$150; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., C.E.,
M.E., E.E. C., Φ B K.

Motto—Mind the Light.

Color—Garnet.

Sororities—1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Pi Beta Phi; 1893,
Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1912, Delta Gamma.

* Inactive 1897-1905.

† The corporate name is John B. Stetson University.

‡ Alpha Kappa Psi, 1909-1913.

Syracuse University

Syracuse, N. Y.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1871; Women admitted 1871; Valuation \$3,844,475; Endowment \$2,081,450; Faculty 244, Men 213, Women 31; Students 3368, Men 1644, Women 1724; Tuition \$108; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., B.Ar., B.Mus., B.L., B.Pd., B.L.S., M.D., LL.B., C.E., E.E., M.E.

A. C. A., Φ B K.

*Motto—Suas Cultores Scientia Coronat.**Color—Orange.*

Sororities—1872, Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Delta Delta Delta; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Delta Gamma; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1905, Sigma Kappa; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1911, Chi Omega; 1914, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1900, Zeta Phi (Med.); 1905, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.); 1910, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

University of Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn.

State; Opened 1794; Women admitted 1893; Valuation \$762,500; Endowment \$427,000; Faculty 157, Men 152, Women 5; Students 888, Men 716, Women 172; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., B.S.A., A.M., M.S., M.E., E.E., C.E., M.S.A., LL.B., LL.M., M.D., D.D.S.

Φ B K.

*Motto—Veritatem Cognoscetis Et Veritas Vos Liberabit.**Colors—Orange and White.*

Sororities—1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1904, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1908, Phi Mu.

University of Texas

Austin, Tex.

State; Opened 1883; Women admitted 1883; Valuation \$1,900,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 165, Men 135, Women 30; Students 3282, Men 2002, Women 1280; Tuition Free; Expenses \$200; Degrees, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., LL.B., LL.M., M.D. Φ B K.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Orange and White.*

Sororities—1902, Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Kappa Alpha Theta, Chi Omega; 1906, Zeta Tau Alpha, Alpha Delta Pi; 1912, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu.

Toronto University

Toronto, Can.

Government; Opened 1843; Women admitted 1884; Valuation \$4,800,000; Endowment \$5,800,000; Faculty 385, Men 354, Women 31; Students 4044, Men 3306, Women 738; Tuition \$52; Expenses \$250; Degrees, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., M.B., M.D., LL.B., LL.M., C.E., E.E., M.E., D.D.S., B.S.A., B.V.S., Pharm.B., B.Paed. A. C. A., C.

*Motto—Velut Arbor Aevo.**Colors—Azure and Argent.*

Sororities—1887, Kappa Alpha Theta;* 1906, Alpha Phi; 1908, Pi Beta Phi; 1911, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1913, Delta Gamma; 1908, Zeta Phi (Med.).

Transylvania University

Lexington, Ky.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1789; Women admitted 1887; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 30, Men

* Inactive 1888-1903.

19, Women 11; Students 273, Men 184, Women 89; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M.

Motto—In Lumine Illo Tradimus Lumen.

Color—Crimson.

Sororities—1903, Chi Omega; 1906, Beta Sigma Omicron; 1908, Delta Delta Delta.

Trinity College

Durham, N. C.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1901; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$450,000; Faculty 40; Students 300, Men 235, Women 65; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$250; Degree, A.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1911, Alpha Delta Pi; 1912, Kappa Delta; 1915, Zeta Tau Alpha.

University of Utah

Salt Lake City

State; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1850; Valuation \$1,000,000; Faculty 130, Men 94, Women 36; Students 3148, Men 1343, Women 1805; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., LL.B.

C.

Motto—None.

Colors—Crimson and White.

Sororities—1914, Chi Omega.

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1875; Women admitted 1888; Valuation \$700,000; Endowment \$1,500,000;

Faculty 125; Students 984, Men 944, Women 40; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., D.Sc., Ph.D., B.E., C.E., M.E., E.M., E.E. Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Gold and Black.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1917, Alpha Omicron Pi.

University of Vermont

Burlington, Vt.

State; Opened 1800; Women admitted 1871; Valuation \$1,400,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 99 Men 96, Women, 3; Students 559, Men 454, Women 105; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., M.S., C.E., E.E., M.E., M.D. C., Φ B K.

Motto—Studiis Et Rebus Honestis.

Colors—Green and Gold.

Sororities—1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1893, Delta Delta Delta; 1898, Pi Beta Phi; 1915, Alpha Xi Delta.

Washburn College

Topeka, Kan.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1865; Women admitted 1865; Valuation \$650,000; Endowment \$800,000; Faculty 61, Men 47, Women 14; Students 905, Men 368, Women 537; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A., B.S., B.M., LL.B.

Motto—Non Nobis Solum.

Color—Yale Blue.

Sororities—1914, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1916, Alpha Phi; 1917, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.)

Washington State College

Pullman, Wash.

State; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Valuation \$1,700,000; Endowment \$3,700,000; Faculty 127, Men 81, Women 26; Students 375, Men 250, Women 125; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

*Motto—None.**Colors—None.*

Sororities—1912, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1916, Alpha Chi Omega.

University of Washington

Seattle, Wash.

State; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation \$11,000,000; Endowment \$3,000,000; Faculty 148, Men 136, Women 12; Students 2765, Men 1466, Women 1299; Tuition Free; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., B.S., M.E., C.E., M.E., E.E., Forestry, Pharm. A. C. A., Φ B K.

*Motto—Lux Sit.**Colors—Purple and Gold.*

Sororities—1903, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta; 1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Xi Delta; 1908, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1909, Alpha Gamma Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Sigma Kappa, Alpha Chi Omega; 1914, Alpha Phi, Delta Zeta; 1915, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1917, Alpha Delta Pi, Phi Mu, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1915, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

Washington University

St. Louis, Mo.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1870; Valuation \$12,174,839; Endowment \$9,728,992; Faculty 158; Students 1326, Men 738, Women 588; Tuition \$150; Expenses

\$350; Degrees, A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., C.E., M.E., E.E., Ch.E., B.Arch.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Per Veritatem Vis.

Colors—Myrtle and Maroon.

Sororities—1906, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1907, Pi Beta Phi; 1914, Delta Gamma; 1917, Gamma Phi Beta.

University of West Virginia

Morgantown, W. Va.

State; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1889; Valuation, \$2,000,000; Endowment, \$115,769; Faculty 84, Men 72, Women 12; Students 1525, Men 844, Women 681; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B., M.E., C.E. Φ B K.

Motto—To Faith Virtue and to Virtue Knowledge.

Colors—Old Gold and Navy Blue.

Sororities—1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Chi Omega; 1906, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Whitman College

Walla Walla, Wash.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1866; Valuation \$600,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 23, Men 19, Women 4; Students 273, Men 150, Women 125; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1913, Phi Mu.

University of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.

State; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1860; Valuation \$5,159,225; Endowment \$700,000; Faculty 482, Men 433, Women 49; Students 5970, Men 4245, Women 1725; Tuition Free; Expenses \$400; Degrees, B.A., B.S., Ph.B., M.A., M.S., Ph.M., Ph.D., C.E., E.E., M.E., Ch.E., LL.B.

A. C. A., C., Φ B K.*Motto—Numen Lumen.**Color—Cardinal.*

Sororities—1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1881, Delta Gamma; 1884, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Alpha Phi; 1898, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Chi Omega; 1903, Alpha Chi Omega; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1917, Alpha Omicron Pi.

Wittenberg College

Springfield, Ohio

Lutheran; Opened 1845; Women admitted 1874; Valuation \$150,000; Endowment \$513,000; Faculty 32, Men 27, Women 5; Students 818, Men 497, Women 321; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., B.D., M.A.

*Motto—Having Light They Will Give to Others.**Colors—Cardinal and Cream.*

Sorority—1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1913, Alpha Delta Pi.

University of Wyoming

Laramie, Wyo.

State; Opened 1887; Women admitted 1887; Valuation \$1,000,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 43, Men 29,

Women 14; Students 350, Men 150, Women 200; Tuition Free; Expenses \$250; Degrees B.A., B.S., B.Ped., M.A., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Brown and Yellow.

Sororities—1910, Pi Beta Phi; 1913, Delta Delta Delta; 1914, Kappa Delta.

Coördinate Colleges

The coördinate college is a hybrid in that it partakes of the nature of both the affiliated and the coeducational institution, but always with an increasing tendency toward the characteristics of the affiliated college. The segregation policy inaugurated by the University of Chicago in 1902 has been copied by a number of colleges especially in the East and Middle West. All these institutions were coeducational for a longer or shorter period and made the change for a variety of reasons, one because of the increasing enrolment of women students, another because of the decreasing attendance of men students, a third to enable the women to enjoy a more distinct social life. At present separation in chapel exercises and in the required work of the college is as far as most of them have followed in the lead of Chicago. Strangely enough the authorities in charge of the women of this large university are opposed to the admission of branches of the national sororities, while the small colleges welcome them heartily.

Bucknell University

Lewisburg, Pa.

Baptist; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1880; Women's College created 1905; Valuation \$400,000; Endowment \$700,-

000; Faculty 36, Men 35, Women 1; Students 514, Men 373, Women 141; Tuition \$50; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—None.

Colors—Orange and Blue.

Sororities—1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Kappa Delta; 1916, Mu Phi Epsilon (Musical).

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Baptist; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Women's Junior College created 1902; Valuation \$9,000,000; Endowment \$9,000,000; Faculty 373, Men 324, Women 49; Students 4580, Men 2319, Women 2261; Tuition \$120; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., Ph.B., S.B., A.M., Ph.M., S.M., Ph.D., D.B., Ed.B., LL.D., J.D.

A. C. A., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Color—Maroon.

Sororities—1898, Nu Sigma Phi (Med.); 1903, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.).

The Esoteric was founded in December, 1893. The total membership is 85. The badge is a half-inch square of gold, the entire space being covered with the word Esoteric in green and white enamel. The pledge pin is a square of green enamel displaying the letter E in white enamel. The colors are green and white, the flower the white rose.

The Mortar Board was organized November 10, 1894. The total membership is 100. The badge is of dark blue enamel and is designed to represent a mortar board, the tassel being of gold. The pledge pin is a square with bevelled edges, bearing the letters M B in gold on a field of blue enamel.

The Quadranglers was organized in January, 1895. The total membership is 95. The badge is a square of black enamel with gold edges, the lowest angle pierced with the letter Q, which is set with ten pearls, the tail of the Q being black enamel. The colors are black and white.

The Sigma Club was founded October 5, 1895. The total membership is 125. The badge is a gold-edged Sigma of black enamel, the central point supporting a gold star set with a turquoise. The pledge pin is a star, half blue and half black. The colors are turquoise blue and black.

The Wyvern was founded in October, 1898. The total membership is 60. The badge is a W set with either pearls or diamonds and entwined with a winged dragon or wyvern of gold. The pledged member wears a silver ring encircled by a dragon. The colors are gold and white, the flower the chrysanthemum. The flag shows a white dragon on a yellow field.

Phi Beta Delta was founded in December, 1899. The total membership is 60. The badge is an open equilateral triangle of rose gold, through which and around which twines a winged dragon holding a sapphire in its mouth. The letters appear in the angles of the triangle. The pledge pin is an open triangle of dark blue enamel. The colors are dark blue and gold, the flower the yellow chrysanthemum. The jewel is the sapphire.

Colby College

Waterville, Me.

Baptist; Opened 1820; Women admitted 1871; Women's Division created 1890; Valuation \$400,000; Endowment \$500,000; Faculty 23, Men 20, Women 3; Students 358; Men 215, Women 143; Tuition \$90; Expenses \$160; Degrees, A.B., B. S.

Φ B K.

Motto—Lux Mentis Scientia.

Colors—Gray and Blue.

Sororities—1874, Sigma Kappa; 1906, Chi Omega; 1908, Delta Delta Delta; 1915, Alpha Delta Pi.

Middlebury College

Middlebury, Vt.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1800; Women admitted 1883; Women's College created 1902; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 29, Men 27, Women 2; Students 330; Men 180, Women 150; Tuition \$80; Expenses \$250; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M. C., Φ B K.

Motto—Scientia Et Virtus.

Colors—Blue and White.

Sororities—1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1911, Sigma Kappa; 1916, Delta Delta Delta.

Independent Colleges for Women

Of the 96 independent colleges for women in the United States but few have any considerable endowment and only five are at present on the roll of Phi Beta Kappa, though several others are doing work worthy of such recognition. In the list of sixteen colleges that follow are included all that have chapters of Congress Sororities, or whose combined valuation and endowment aggregate more than \$500,000.

Adelphi College

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1896; Valuation \$750,000; Endowment \$113,000; Faculty 30, Men 19, Women 11; Students 467; Tuition \$180; Expenses \$300; Degrees, B.A. M.A., B.S. *Motto—The truth shall make us free.* *Colors—Brown and Gold.*

Sororities—1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1908, Delta Gamma; 1911, Delta Delta Delta; 1913, Phi Mu.

Brenau College

Gainesville, Ga.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1878; Valuation \$350,000; Faculty 42, Men 12, Women 30; Students 454; Tuition \$80; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.O., B.M.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1910, Alpha Delta Pi, Sigma Iota Chi, Phi Mu, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1911, Alpha Chi Omega; 1913, Alpha Gamma Delta; 1914, Delta Delta Delta; * 1911, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.).

Bryn Mawr

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1885; Valuation \$2,244,293; Endowment \$1,890,000; Faculty 60, Men 30, Women 30; Students 459; Tuition \$200; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.

A. C. A.

Motto—Veritatem Dilexi.

Colors—Yellow and White.

Florida State College for Women

Tallahassee, Fla.

State; Opened 1905; Faculty 26, Men 10, Women 16, Students 402; Tuition Free; Expenses \$150; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S.

Motto—Vires, Mores, Artes.

Colors—Garnet and Gold.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Delta; 1908, Chi Omega; 1909, Alpha Delta Pi; 1916, Delta Delta Delta.†

* Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14.

† Alpha Kappa Psi, 1908-16.

Goucher College

Baltimore, Md.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1888; Valuation \$1,647,854; Endowment \$1,000,000; Faculty 27, Men 14, Women 13; Students 367; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$300; Degree, A.B. Φ B K.

Motto—*I Thess. V. 23.*

Colors—*Dark Blue and Old Gold.*

Sororities—1891, Alpha Phi; 1892, Delta Gamma; 1893, Gamma Phi Beta; 1896, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Delta Delta Delta; 1909, Alpha Gamma Delta.

In addition to these branches of the national organizations there is a prominent local society called Tau Kappa Pi, which was organized in 1892, and has a total membership of 150. The society has no desire to affiliate with any sorority and though it has a national charter it does not intend to establish other chapters. The badge is an arch bearing the letters of the society's name and a Sphinx head. The colors are old rose and white, the flower the chrysanthemum.

Hollins College

Hollins, Va.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1842; Valuation \$310,000; Faculty 16, Men 9, Women 7; Students 122; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$300; Degree, A.B.

Motto—*Levavi Oculos.*

Colors—*None.*

Sororities—1902, Kappa Delta; 1904, Phi Mu; 1914, Delta Delta Delta;* 1916, Gamma Phi Beta;† 1917, Pi Beta Phi.

* Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-14.

† Phi Mu Gamma, 1898-1916.

Judson College

Marion, Ala.

Baptist; Opened 1839; Valuation \$300,000; Faculty 23, Men 4, Women 19; Students 211; Tuition \$65; Expenses \$300; Degree, A.B.

Motto—None.

Colors—None.

Sororities—1904, Kappa Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1910, Alpha Delta Pi, Eta Upsilon Gamma; 1913, Delta Delta Delta.*

Mills College

Mills College, Cal.

Nonsectarian; Opened as a seminary 1865; Chartered as a college 1885; Valuation \$500,000; Endowment \$425,000; Faculty 34, Men 7, Women 27; Students 138; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$350; Degrees, A.B., B.L., B.S.

Motto—For Christ and the World.

Colors—White and Gold.

Mu Sigma Sigma, founded October 14, 1897, was started as a society that should include all college students who wished to join, but was changed in 1900 to a secret organization. The total membership is 100. The badge is a gold Mu with the Sigmas superimposed upon it. The Sigmas may be jewelled, but only pearls or diamonds are used, as the society's colors are white and gold. The badge worn by pledge members is a monogram stick pin, a Pi superimposed upon a Sigma.

Delta Theta Delta was established in 1899 and was the first secret society at Mills. The total membership is 90. The badge is an oblong of black enamel with the letters of the society's name in gold. The colors are green and black.

* Phi Mu Gamma, 1904-13.

Mount Holyoke College

South Hadley, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened as a seminary 1837; Chartered as a college 1888; Valuation \$1,054,763; Endowment \$838,751; Faculty 130, Men 11, Women 119; Students 754; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$200; Degrees, A.B., A.M., A.C.A.; C., Φ B K.

*Motto—Psalm CLXIV-XII.**Color—Pale Blue.***Randolph-Macon Woman's College**

Lynchburg, Va.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1893; Valuation \$631,000; Endowment \$382,000; Faculty 46, Men 16, Women 30; Students 572; Tuition \$75; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M. Φ B K.

*Motto—None.**Colors—Lemon and Black.*

Sororities—1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1903, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1903, Kappa Delta; 1905, Delta Delta Delta; 1910, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi; 1913, Pi Beta Phi;* 1916, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1917, Sigma Kappa.

Simmons College

Boston, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1902; Valuation \$129,000; Endowment \$2,000,000; Faculty 96, Men 29, Women 67; Students 944; Tuition \$100; Expenses \$300; Degree, B.S.

*Motto—Art, Science, Industry.**Colors—Blue and Gold.*

* Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1908-13.

Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Valuation \$3,274,707; Endowment \$1,276,000; Faculty 147, Men 37, Women 110; Students 1565; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., A.M., Ph.D. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Add to Your Virtue Knowledge.

Color—White.

For a number of years there was only one Greek-Letter society at Smith, but later when the college grew large enough to support two and when it seemed that competition would add strength and inspiration to the one already formed, it was decided that five members should go out from the first and organize a second on similar lines. These five were finally volunteers, as the matter was too delicate a one to put to vote. As a reward for their self-sacrifice they were permitted to retain their original membership, but they were the only students who ever belong to both organizations.

Although these two Greek-Letter Societies are not regarded by either students or faculty as secret sororities, the difference between them and the local secret societies at other colleges is very slight. The large membership precludes any very close friendship such as the sororities seek to foster, and for this reason they resemble the class societies in vogue at some of the men's colleges. The letters of the Greek names have a special significance for the initiated and neither meetings nor membership are open. Rushing, however, has been eliminated by a unique custom of allowing each society in turn first choice. One year one society has the privilege of making the first drawing, but the next year it goes to the other. If the society elects three members, the other takes the same number the following week, and so the drawings go on until the entire delegation is selected. Since it is just as much honor to belong to the one as to the other, no one ever refuses an offer from one in hopes of receiving an invitation from the other. There are always sixty members in each

at the close of the year and this number is invariably made up of twenty-five seniors, twenty juniors and fifteen sophomores, though sophomores are not admitted until after the Christmas recess. The basis of membership is high scholarship, special literary power, or marked executive ability. Meetings are held once in three weeks at the rooms that each society has in the Students' Building. They are usually of a literary character, followed by a social gathering, but quite often a play is given. Once a year each has an open meeting when some interesting speaker delivers a lecture.

The Alpha Society was founded three years after the college was opened. It aims to provide instruction and entertainment for its members. The badge is of Roman gold and is a facsimile of a primitive Greek Alpha. The club color is red.

Phi Kappa Psi was founded in February, 1887. It aims to encourage a high grade of scholarship, especially along literary lines, and to bring into intimate relations those who have congenial interests. The badge consists of three equilateral triangles of white enamel, each bearing one letter of the society's name in gold and all meeting at a common centre under a single pearl. Each one of the three equal spaces between the triangles is filled with a gold fleur de lis. The club color is gold, the flower the daffodil.

Trinity College

Washington, D. C.

Catholic; Opened 1900; Valuation \$1,500,000; Endowment \$25,000; Faculty 31, Men 8, Women 23; Students 165; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$300; Degrees, A.B., B.S., A.M. A. C. A.
Motto—Unitas in Trinitate. Colors—Royal Purple and Gold.

Vassar College

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1865; Valuation \$2,784,314; Endowment \$1,385,754; Faculty 101, Men 17, Women 84; Stu-

dents 1018; Tuition \$150; Expenses \$350; Degrees A.B., A.M. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—None.

Colors—Rose and Gray.

Wellesley College

Wellesley, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Valuation \$3,000,000; Endowment \$1,278,748; Faculty 126, Men 13, Women 113; Students 1424; Tuition \$175; Expenses \$350; Degrees, B.A., M.A. A. C. A., C., Φ B K.

Motto—Non Ministrari Sed Ministrare.

Color—Dark Blue.

In November 1876, Mr. Henry Fowle Durant, founder of Wellesley College, suggested the formation of societies devoted to social and literary ends. During his lifetime three were established, Phi Sigma, Zeta Alpha and the Shakespeare Society. These were suspended from 1881 to 1889 by the college. Almost immediately after their re-establishment three others were organized for the same general purposes. All these societies claim to be secret in certain matters of detail, though their constitutions were submitted to the faculty for approval and each one has faculty members. All contribute toward the enrichment of life within the college by publishing their formal programs in the college papers and by inviting students outside their own number to lectures, addresses and social entertainment within their houses.

In the early history of these societies freshmen were admitted, but as the years went on there was a marked tendency on the part of all to postpone elections to membership. This conservatism culminated in an inter-sorority compact made in June, 1904, not to extend invitations before the first day of the Christmas vacation of the sophomore

year. It was later decided to admit seniors and juniors only. In 1911 the experiment of a new basis for membership was made. The active membership is limited to fifty in the case of each society.

The society houses at Wellesley, unlike the fraternity houses of other colleges, which usually serve as homes for their members during the college course, are merely attractive resorts for studious or leisure hours. Each contains a hall for meetings, a library, a den, a kitchen, and cloak rooms; yet each has its own especial features, embodying some underlying thought of dignity and beauty.

Phi Sigma was founded November 6, 1876, with sixteen charter members. Its aim is to give "Additional literary training and social intercourse, to strengthen character, to uphold scholarship and to unite the interests of the undergraduates." It is the only Wellesley society that placed a chapter elsewhere, the Beta Chapter having been located at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from 1893 to 1903. The total membership of the Alpha chapter is 434. The badge is a shield of black enamel set with pearls and bearing the Greek letters of the society's name in gold. The society has a handsome house on the college grounds near Lake Waban. It was built in 1900 and is a model of an Italian villa. Each December a Christmas play written by one of the members is presented.

Zeta Alpha was founded November 6, 1876. The society always has one open meeting during the year, a masque, to show its guests something representative of its work. The total membership is 500. Its badge and that of Sigma Psi of the College for Women of Western Reserve University are identical in size and shape, but the pin of Zeta Alpha is all of gold with a facsimile of an old Roman lamp across the centre. In the upper angle is a star set with a turquoise and in the lower angles are the letters Zeta and Alpha in blue enamel. The society's house is a handsome colonial structure, with grounds laid out to represent an old colonial garden.

The Shakespeare Society was founded April, 1877. Its aim is "The systematic study of Shakespeare as a means of development." It was at first an open club and many who belonged to Phi Sigma

or Zeta Alpha were enrolled among its members, but in 1889 it was put upon the same basis as the other societies. The total membership is about 750. The badge is a gold mask with a silver quill through the left eye and above the mask the gold letters, W. S., a facsimile of Shakespeare's autograph on his will. The society's house, erected in 1898, facing Tree Day Green, is after the style of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford and is one of the picturesque sights of Wellesley. The annual play, presented out-of-doors in Rhododendron Hollow, is always one of the memorable occasions of the commencement season.

Tau Zeta Epsilon was founded in 1889 as the "Art Society." The name was changed in 1895, but the aim remained the same, viz., "To disseminate an artistic spirit and an appreciation of the beautiful and creative art and nature on the one hand, on the other to bring its members into closer fellowship with one another." The total membership is 400. The badge is of gold and represents an ancient chariot wheel with a wing fastened to the axle. On the felloe are the initials of the society's name in violet enamel. The society house, containing a hall, fashioned after the old English style with plastered walls, heavy timbers, high wainscoting, fireplace, and balcony, is situated at the base of a wooded hill on the verge of a broad meadow. The members give each year a Studio Reception.

The Agora received the charter giving it a right to exist as one of the six societies of Wellesley in 1892. Up to that time it had been a political club founded by a few freshmen in the village who met to discuss political questions. Its aim is "To create in its members an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day." The total membership is 350. The badge represents the helmet of Athena and bears upon the crest the word Agora in Greek characters of Wellesley blue enamel. The society's house is beautifully situated near Lake Waban and is built somewhat after the style of a Greek temple. The Agora gives each year an open meeting in the form of a debate, at which the society shows to about 600 guests what its work is.

Alpha Kappa Chi was founded May 14, 1892, as the "Classical Society," but its name was changed in 1897 when it became a secret society. Its aim is "To further the interest in ancient Greek and Roman drama, literature, and art and their influence on modern drama literature and art." The total membership is 275. The badge is a scroll of black enamel bearing the letters Alpha Kappa Chi in gold. The society house, erected recently and not yet finished, is modelled after a private Roman house, the atrium being lighted entirely from above. In 1907 a south wing was added, and the society expects shortly to add a wing on the other side. Each June a play, usually in the original Greek, taken from the society's study for the year, is given in the college groves.

Colleges on Rolls of Junior Sororities

Belhaven College, Jackson, Miss., 1911,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Eta Upsilon Gamma, Sigma Iota Chi.

Boscobel College, Nashville, Tenn., 1889,—Eta Upsilon Gamma.

Centenary College, Cleveland, Tenn., 1903,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Eta Upsilon Gamma.

Central College, Lexington, Mo., 1869,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Eta Upsilon Gamma, Sigma Iota Chi.

Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colo., 1909,—Eta Upsilon Gamma; Beta Sigma Omicron, Sigma Iota Chi.

Greenville College, Greenville, S. C., 1854,—Eta Upsilon Gamma, Beta Sigma Omicron, Sigma Iota Chi.

Grenada College, Grenada, Tenn.—Sigma Iota Chi.

Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., 1873,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Eta Upsilon Gamma, Sigma Iota Chi.

Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., 1831,—Eta Upsilon Gamma, Sigma Iota Chi, Beta Sigma Omicron.

Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va., 1859,—Sigma Iota Chi.

St. Katherine's College, Belivar, Tenn.—Sigma Iota Chi.

Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., 1856,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Sigma Iota Chi, Eta Upsilon Gamma.

Synodical College, Fulton, Mo., 1873,—Beta Sigma Omicron, Eta Upsilon Gamma.



Fraternitu Madnes

MEN'S LITERARY FRATERNITIES

ALPHA CHI RHO—June 4, 1895—Allegheny, Brooklyn Pol. Inst., Columbia, Cornell, Dickinson, Illinois, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, *Trinity*, Virginia, Wesleyan, Washington and Lee, Yale—14. *1500-250-100.

Garnet and White.

Garnet and White Carnation.

The Garnet and White—1900.

The Labarum—1907.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—1832—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, *Hamilton*, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Kenyon, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Stanford, Toronto, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—25. 1800-600-250.

Emerald Green and White.

Lily of the Valley.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI—December 1, 1845—California, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Kentucky, Marietta, Mass. Agri. Col., Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, *Yale*—18. 2800-400-200.

Cardinal and Stone.

Red Rose.

The Tomahawk—1847.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA—September 11, 1865—Adrian, Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Albion, Brown, California, Charleston, Chicago, Colby, Colorado, Cornell, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hillsdale, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Muhlenburg, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon, Oregon College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Penn-

* Total membership, active membership, average initiation.

sylvania State, Purdue, Rose Pol. Inst., Simpson, St. Lawrence, Southern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tufts, Tulane, Union (Tenn.), University of the South, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Worcester Pol. Inst., Wyoming—67. 20,000-1300-600.

Sky Blue and Old Gold.

Tea Rose.

The Palm—1880.

BETA THETA PI—August 8, 1839—Amherst, Beloit, Bethany, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, De Pauw, Dickinson, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kenyon, Knox, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., *Miami*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rutgers, South Dakota, Stanford, Stevens, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, Utah, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Westminster, West Virginia, Whitman, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Yale—81. 22,000-1800-650.

Pink and Blue.

Rose.

Beta Theta Pi—1872

CHI PHI—1824*—Amherst, California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Emory, Franklin and Marshall, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hampden-Sidney, Illinois, Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, Stevens, Texas, Virginia—21. 6400-350-200.

Scarlet and Blue.

None.

* Claimed but not proved.

CHI PSI—1841—Amherst, California, Chicago, Cornell, Georgia, Hamilton, Illinois, Lehigh, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Rutgers, Stanford, Stevens, *Union*, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin—18. 5500-350-200.

Purple and Gold.

Amethyst.

None.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON—June 22, 1844—Alabama, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Central, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenyon, Lafayette, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Trinity, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington State, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, *Yale*—43. 19,000-1000-300.

Crimson, Blue and Gold.

None.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly—1881.

DELTA PHI—November 17, 1827—Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, New York, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, *Union*, Virginia—12. 4200-250-100.

Blue and White.

None.

DELTA PSI—January 17, 1847—*Columbia*, Mass. Inst. Tech., Pennsylvania, Purdue, Sheffield, Trinity, Virginia, Williams—8. 3500-200-75.

Light Blue.

None.

DELTA SIGMA PHI—December 1, 1899—California, Chicago, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Cumberland, Franklin and Marshall, Hillsdale, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rensselaer, Southern Methodist, Texas, Thiele, Trinity (Texas), Tulane, Waynesburg, Washington and Lee, Wofford—21. 1500-350-200.

Nile Green and White.

White Carnation.

The Carnation—1907

DELTA TAU DELTA—January 5, 1859—Albion, Allegheny, Armour Inst. Tech., Baker, Brown, California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Emory, George Washington, Georgia, Hillsdale, Kenyon, Illinois, Indiana, Indianapolis, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Rensselaer, Stanford, Stevens, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Tufts, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, Wisconsin—60. 15,000-1100-550.

Purple, Gold and White.

Pansy.

The Rainbow—1877.

DELTA UPSILON—November 4, 1834—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, De Pauw, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa State College, Lafayette, Lehigh, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Union, Washington State, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin—43. 15,000-1000-400.

Old Gold and Sapphire Blue.

Oak Tree.

None.

Delta Upsilon Quarterly—1882.

KAPPA ALPHA (Northern)—November 26, 1825—Cornell, Hobart, Lehigh, McGill, Pennsylvania, Toronto, Williams, Union—8. 2000-150-70.

Scarlet.

None.

KAPPA ALPHA (Southern)—December 21, 1865—Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Arkansas, Bethany, California, Centenary, Central, Charleston, Davidson, Delaware, Drury, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Georgetown (Ky.), George Washington, Hampden-Sidney, Kentucky

State, Louisiana, Maryland Agri. Col., Mercer, Millsaps, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Oklahoma, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Stanford, St. John's, Tennessee, Texas, Transylvania, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, *Washington and Lee*, Westminster, West Virginia, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wofford,—49. 10,000-750-400.

Crimson and Gold.

Magnolia and Red Rose.

Kappa Alpha Journal—1883.

The Messenger—1912.

KAPPA SIGMA—December 10, 1869—Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Arizona, Arkansas, Baker, Bowdoin, Brown, Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Colorado College, Colo. Sch. Mines, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, Dickinson, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., George Washington, Hampden-Sidney, Harvard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky State, Lake Forest, Lehigh, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Millsaps, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon Agr. Col., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southwestern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, *Virginia*, University of the South, Wabash, Washburn, Washington, Washington State College, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wisconsin, Wofford,—84. 16,000-1750-700.

Scarlet, White and Emerald Green.

Lily of the Valley.

Caduceus—1885.

Star and Crescent—1897.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA—November 2, 1909—Ala. Pol. Inst., *Boston*, Brown, Bucknell, Butler, California, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denver,

De Pauw, Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Knox, Louisiana, Maine, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Northwestern, Oregon College, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rhode Island, Rutgers, South Dakota, Texas, Union, Washington State College, Worcester—31. 2000-500-350. Purple, Green and Gold. Violet.

The Purple, Green and Gold—1913.

✧ **PHI DELTA THETA**—December 26, 1848—Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Allegheny, Amherst, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colby, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, Emory, Franklin, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hanover, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky State, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, McGill, Mercer, *Miami*, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, South Dakota, Southwestern, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Utah, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washburn, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Westminster, Whitman, Williams, Wisconsin—79. 22,000-1500-700. Argent and Azure. White Carnation.

The Scroll—1875.

The Palladium—1894.

✧ **PHI GAMMA DELTA**—May 5, 1848—Alabama, Allegheny, Amherst, Brown, Bucknell, California, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Hanover, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa State College, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Richmond, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Union, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, Wash-

ington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, William Jewell, Williams, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Worcester, Yale—60. 10,000-1500-500.

Royal Purple.

Heliotrope.

Phi Gamma Delta—1879.

- X **PHI KAPPA PSI**—February 19, 1852—Allegheny, Amherst, Beloit, Brown, Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, De Pauw, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania College, Purdue, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg—46. 12,000-900-300.

Pink and Lavender.

Sweet Pea.

The Shield—1875.

Mystic Friend—1911.

- X **PHI KAPPA SIGMA**—October 19, 1850—Alabama, Armour, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Ga. Sch. Tech., Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, *Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Stanford, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—29. 5000-600-200.

Black and Gold.

None.

Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter—1901.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA—March 15, 1873—Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Franklin and Marshall, George Washington, Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State College, Lehigh, Maryland, *Mass. Agr. Col.*, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania College, Stevens, St. John's, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Union, Virginia, West Virginia, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—30. 3500-560-300.

Silver and Magenta Red.

None.

Signet—1903.

PI KAPPA ALPHA—March 1, 1868—Ala. Pol. Inst., Arkansas, Beloit, California, Cincinnati, Cornell, Davidson, Florida, Ga. Sch. Tech., Georgetown (Ky.), Hampden-Sidney, Howard, Illinois, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Louisiana, Millsaps, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Ohio State, Pennsylvania State, Richmond, Rutgers, Southern, Southern Methodist, Southwestern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Syracuse, Tennessee, Transylvania, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Lee, Washington State, Western Reserve, William and Mary—45. 4000-500-300.

Garnet and Old Gold.

Lily of the Valley.

The Shield and Diamond—1890.

The Dagger and Key—1900.

PI KAPPA PHI—December 10, 1904—Alabama, California, Charleston, Davidson, Emory, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Nebraska, North Carolina, Roanoke, Trinity, Wofford—16.* 900-250-100.

Gold and White.

Red Rose.

Star and Lamp—1909.

★ **PSI UPSILON**—November 24, 1833—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenyon, Lehigh, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Syracuse, Toronto, Trinity, Union, Washington, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—26. 14,000-600-250.

Garnet and Gold.

None.

* Four are sub-rosa.

✕ **SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON**—March 9, 1856—Adrian, *Alabama*, Ala. Pol. Tech. Inst., Allegheny, Arizona, Arkansas, Beloit, Bethel, Boston, Bucknell, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Colo. Agr. Col., Colo. Sch. Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denver, Dickinson, Emory, Florida, Franklin, George Washington, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Millikin, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, New, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon Agr. Col., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, South Carolina, South Dakota, Southern, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, St. Stephen's, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, Washington State College, Wisconsin, Worcester, Wyoming—85.* 20,000-1410-600.

Royal Purple and Old Gold.

Minerva.

Violet.

The Record—1880.

Phi Alpha—1892.

✕ **SIGMA CHI**—June 20, 1855—Alabama, Albion, Arkansas, Beloit, Brown, Bucknell, Butler, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, De Pauw, Dickinson, George Washington, Georgia, Hanover, Hobart, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Oregon Agr. Col., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Purdue, Southern California, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Utah, Vanderbilt, Virginia,

* Two are sub-rosa.

Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—70. 15,000-1000-600.

Blue and Gold.

White Rose.

The Sigma Chi Quarterly—1881.

The Sigma Chi Bulletin—1887.

SIGMA NU—January 1, 1869—Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Albion, Arkansas, Bethany, Brown, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Colorado Agr. Col., Colo. Sch. Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Delaware, De Pauw, Emory, George Washington, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Howard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kansas State College, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, Louisiana, Maine, Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Montana, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Northwestern, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rose Pol. Inst., Stanford, Stetson, Stevens, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington State College, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, West Virginia, William Jewell, Wisconsin—72. 11,000-1500-700.

Black, White and Gold.

White Rose.

Delta of Sigma Nu—1883.

SIGMA PHI—March 4, 1827—California, Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Lehigh, Michigan, Union, Vermont, Williams, Wisconsin—10. 3000-200-75.

Light Blue and White.

None.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON—November 1, 1901—Ala. Pol. Inst., Arkansas, Baker, Brown, California, Colorado, Cornell, Dartmouth, Delaware, Denver, Ga. Sch. Tech., George Washington, Illinois, Illinois (Med. Col.), Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan, Lawrence, Lehigh, Mass. Agr. Col., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, N. C. A. & M. C., Norwich, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Syracuse, Tennessee, Trinity (N. C.), Virginia, Va. Mil. Inst.,

Washington State College, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, William and Mary—40. 3000-800-300.

Purple and Red.

American Beauty and Violet.

Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal—1904.

SIGMA PI—1897—California, Cornell, Illinois, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Temple—10. 500-150-50.

Lavender and White.

Orchid.

The Emerald—1911.

SIGMA UPSILON—January, 1906—Emory, Georgia, Millsaps, Mississippi, North Carolina, Randolph-Macon, South Carolina, Texas, Transylvania, Trinity (N. C.), *University of the South*, Vanderbilt—12. 600-125-75.

Dark green and Old Gold.

Jonquil

TAU KAPPA EPSILON—January 10, 1899—Beloit, Chicago, Eureka Illinois, *Illinois Wesleyan*, Iowa State College, Knox, Millikin, Minnesota—9. 500-200-100.

Cherry and Gray.

Pearl.

Red Carnation.

The Teke—1908.

✓ **THETA CHI**—April 10, 1856—California, Colgate, Cornell, Dickinson, Florida, Hampden-Sidney, Illinois, Maine, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., New Hampshire, N. D. Agr. Col., *Norwich*, Oregon College, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rhode Island, Richmond, Virginia, Worcester—20. 2,000-400-200.

Red and White.

Ruby.

None.

The Rattle—1911.

✧ **THETA DELTA CHI**—June 5, 1848—Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, George Washington, Hamilton, Harvard, Hobart, Illinois, Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Stan-

ford, Toronto, Tufts, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, William and Mary, Williams, Wisconsin—30. 6000-550-250.

Black, White and Blue. Ruby. Minerva. Red Carnation.

The Shield—1884.

THETA XI—April 29, 1864—California, Carnegie, Columbia, Cornell, Iowa, Iowa State College, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, *Bensselaer*, Rose, Stevens, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Yale—17. 1500-250-100.

None.

None.

Theta Xi Quarterly—1894.

ZETA PSI—1847—Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Colby, Columbia, Cornell, Illinois, Lafayette, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, *New York*, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Virginia, Wisconsin, Williams, Yale—24. 8000-500-200.

White.

White Carnation.

The Circle—1910.

MONTHLY STUDY TOPICS

- October.* **Inception of the Sorority Idea.** Phi Beta Kappa and its successors; types; educational opportunities for women; rise of sorority; causes; centers of activity; types.
- November.* **Extension.** 1870-1885; 1885-1900; 1900-1910; open and closed fields; voting privileges in different sororities; advantages and disadvantages of long, short, compact, scattered, sectional rolls; conservatism vs. expansion; university vs. college.
- December.* **Standards.** Governmental; A. C. A.; S. A. C. W.; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; Carnegie Foundation; other agencies at work; pressing need for a definite and fair criterion.
- January.* **Government.** Supreme governing body; usual council; variations in numbers and elections; advantages and disadvantages in long term and tenure; present tendencies; salaried officers; central office.
- February.* **Publications.** Usual; special; contemporaneous fraternity and sorority magazines; finance; life subscriptions.
- March.* **The Alumnae Movement.** History; duty owed by sorority; advantages; national prestige; financial security; convention representation; obligations and privileges of alumnae associations.
- April.* **The Chapter House Movement.** Advantages and disadvantages locally and elsewhere; finance; methods used by other fraternities and sororities; ownership; house rules; chaperons.
- May.* **Pan-Hellenism.** History; growth; ideals; National Pan-Hellenic; city Pan-Hellenics; college Pan-Hellenics; local rules; rules elsewhere; sophomore pledging; compulsory, voluntary; net gains to date; men's movement.

ADDENDA

Data Not Received

Arizona University, Tucson, Ariz. 1917, Kappa Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi.

Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. 1917, Mu Phi Epsilon.

Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. 1914, Kappa Delta, Phi Mu.

Montana College, Bozeman, Mont. 1917, Alpha Omicron Pi.

Oregon College, Corvallis, Ore. 1915, Alpha Chi Omega; 1917, Kapp[†] Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi.

Pittsburgh University, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1915, Delta Zeta, Zeta Tau Alpha, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Delta Delta.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. 1915, Alpha Omicron Pi, Phi Mu, Alpha Delta Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1916, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Delta, Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega.

NEW CHARTER GRANTS

A Γ Δ—Coe, Iowa State College.

Δ Φ—Oklahoma.

X Ω—Cornell.

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